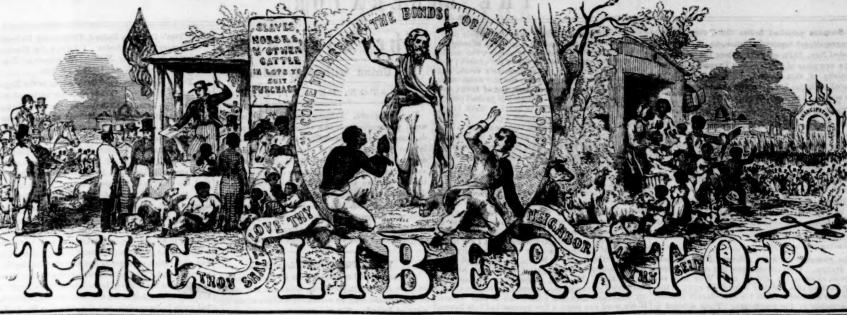
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Espaisi Committee. - Francis Jaceson, Ellis MING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK Patters. [This Committee is responsible inancial economy of the paper-not for W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1145.

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH BELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

the Liberator. Character of Daniel Webster.

A DISCOURSE erd at Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 28th, and repeated a Auburn, Dec. 5th, 1852, RY SAMUEL J. MAY.

mant 2:2- There is no respect of persons with

ins 3:15 - He that doeth wrong shall regis 24:23 - It is not good to have respect of

hese, and a great many other passages, both in and the New Testament, we are assured that ainly will judge men impartially; and are aded that we should endeavor to do likewise,lowing our decisions upon the characters or of men to be warped by any regard to their re position in society-their exaltation or their ion-their wealth or their poverty-their learnvirignorance. The memorable command of Moses is, 'Thou shalt do no unrighteousness ent; thou shalt not respect the person of the nor honor the person of the mighty; but in usness shalt thou judge thy neighbor.' Lev. And one of the old proverbs reads thusthat saith unto the wicked, Thou art righteous, shall the people curse, and nations shall abhor

a we are cautioned to beware how we judgebe hasty in pronouncing the condemnation of me; not to rejoice in detecting iniquity-to e all fair and generous allowances; nay, more, to riful as we ourselves hope for mercy. But rer circumstances require of us a decision upon rticular acts, or the general character of any then are we bound by every principle of justice mon humanity to decide impartially, withraped of persons. The man of mightiest intelven though he occupy the most elevated posi the State or the Church, is held by the same of obligation to do right, and to keep himself unod from the world, as is the humblest one of all ons of earth. He that hath ten talents commithim, will be called to just as strict an account be who has but one; and Jesus Christ foretells, in the judgment of the Most High, many that first in the regards of men will be last, and many

not, in any case, rest merely upon the ostensible s of that case; but also upon the ability of the nn, whose deeds are in question, to know and to hat which is right.

The errors, therefore, that are doubtless committed men, in their judgments of one another, are often sattributed to their incapacity. They are really eta take into due consideration the incidental ses of the misconduct which they condemn. But ipal reason why human judgments are ofter qual, and otherwise unjust, -- the principal reaon why they often bear so little resemblance to die judgments, is that they are perverted, - perverted very influence which we see to be so explicitly dden in our sacred Scriptures-I mean, respect of one. So common, so controlling is this influence, with little exaggeration, it might be said to preover the tribunals of earth-generally over the n opinions that are pronounced upon actions, often over the decisions of our courts of justice. s common remark, that if men of high degree e to fall into the hands of the law, they will be sted more tenderly than men of a lower class. poor, the ignerant, those who are hauled to judgin vile raiment from the squalid abodes of povare likely to fare worse, to be disposed of more manly, for the same offences, than the rich-those dwell in palaces, and come before their judges in yattire. The deference that in our country is to men of high degree, is scarcely less than despotic or monarchical governments, where it then as an axiom of state, that ' the king can do swing; or that, if princes and lords do commit at effences, (unless they be offences against the they are not to be treated as common felons. is, all this is contrary to the divine administration justice, and scarcely loss at variance with the funental principles of our civil polity. One of the terrible peculiarities of the system of American stery, under which more than three millions of the ple of our country are governed, is, that although jects of that republic despotism are kept in exas ignorance, yet are they punished much more sethe then white men for the same offences; and, wer, many acts committed by them are accountand punished as crimes, yes, capital crimes, which, is same things were done by white men, would

annoticed, or perhaps be applauded. Now, I do not say that the inequalities in the admion of justice or of public opinion among the the classes of white men in our land are so glaras in the case just cited; but I do say they are yes, great enough to fill with alarm the bosom ry TRUE Democrat, and every real Christian.

Let a man who was born in a brothel, and brought in a dram-shop-who has never attended school a his life, and seldom if ever seen the inside of th-who from his infancy has breathed an atwhere laden with the fumes of whiskey and tobacand who has heard, every hour, the language of nity and obscenity—let such a man become lewd mperate, and we hear of no attempt to screen condemnation-to make apologies for his and should be commit a larceny, steal a sheep yard of cloth, there will be no hesitation among wise and prudent to brand him as a thief, treat u a felon, hurry him to the jail and the penitenand ever afterwards regard him with distrust if aremon, and withhold from him all opportunities

but less a man of high degree, a man gifted by God surpassing intellectual powers, and sided in the development of his powers by the best literary and scannide institutions in the land; a man, too, who has

who assume to be the followers, especially the minis- do unto us. Church, and who were reputed to be the most learned | night. ook the most pains to expose, and on whom he pro- which we should not turn away. nounced the severest censures that ever fell from the lips of a righteons indignation. That benignant who is the source of all power, all wisdom, all ex-

tions its demands to the ability of each individual.

community who have the ability to give to the indul-gences that lead to that vice, the sanction of a com-

sanction of their names and their sacred office. O, preservation of this Union as a valid reason for of the Southern aristocrats, who are to be especially I should.

enjoyed the blessings of a home of peace, purity and men of giant intellects, those astute lawyers, those plenty, the instructions and example of wise and practised statesmen, those men whose eloquence could the public morals, the duty of taking exceptions to slavery, he had always been in favor not merely of its pious parents, and has been accustomed to hear the make the legislators of the nation quail, and send a their unmeasured commendations of him.

March, 1837. Hear, what he there said:—
continuance, but of its extension. While Governor lessons of Christian doctrine and duty enforced from tremor throughout the land; whose logic could make the pulpit with wisdom and elequence, -let such a the worse seem the better reason, obscure the light of favored man, especially if he possesses large wealth, the self-evident truths of our world-renowned Decor occupies a high official station, let such a man laration of Independence; almost persuade the men become loose in his principles, and licentious in his of this day that property should be held by governments abits, let him launch into expenses which he cannot in more sacred regard than humanity; and bring them afford, borrow money for the continuance of his pleas- to believe that the claim of the right to liberty for all ares or his business, and never repay it; let him be- men was only a rhetorical flourish of the fanatical leadome libidinous and drunken : and, if he be a states | ers of our Revolution. They, they are the men, nan, sell himself and his party fof the attainment of who, by their personal and official influence, have the object of his ambition, and you shall find many done more than all others to upho'd slavery-that exready to veil, to extenuate, to excuse, to deny, even, cerable system of blighting, crushing oppression, in his vices. Charity will plead, that the trials and the midst of our Republic. Unless, therefore, we can temptations of the great are severer far than ordina- impair, yes, destroy the influence of those men upon y minds and hearts can even conceive. Those who the minds and hearts of our people, I see not but that, are to condemn such a man are themselves denounc- for a generation to come, our nation is to be given up ed as censorious and cruel, ungrateful for his services, to a cruel idolatry, which they have sanctioned; be and unmindful of the feelings of his fond relatives. bound in obedience to a lower law, which they have The brilliancy of the mental gifts bestowed upon such enshrined above the law of God; and be accustomed an offender, and the halo of his high social or official to deny all practical faith in that blessed religion sition, forbids the approach of a common criticism which commands us to relieve the suffering, protect pon the immorality of his conduct. Now, all this the injured, break the yoke of the oppressed; in one unequal, unjust, and utterly inconsistent in those word, do unto others as we would that they should

ters of Jesus Christ. That wisest, holiest, loveliest of But, notwithstanding the immense influence the sons of men, that dearly beloved Son of God, those great men, to whom I refer, upon the legislation showed no such partiality in his judgments of sinners, and public sentiment of our country, I have still the He was most explicit, most severe, in his condemna- faith to believe, that the influence of truth, and of the tion of the great men of his day and nation-the men spirit of humanity, and the spirit of God, are yet who filled the highest places in the State and the greater. In the inspiration of that faith, I speak to-

and most pious men of their time-the scribes, the Three of the mightiest of those men, to whom I pharisees, the Doctors of the Law, the jurists, the have referred, have lately departed this life. And as rulers, ay, the chief preist, the governor, and king their great shades recede from us into the invisible himself. Those were the men whose vices Jesus world, there are solemn thoughts suggested, from

rother of the whole human family, that impartial cellence. They cannot there be admired for the surion of the Heavenly Father, saw in his day, as we passing gifts of intellect which the Creator bestowed all may see in our day, if we will, that far better upon them. To God, not to them, belongs the glory apologies mry be made for the vices of the poor, the of the talents they were entrusted with. They stand gnorant, the publicans, yen, even the harlots, than before Him, who is no respecter of persons, not to be or the vices of the rich, the educated, those who have appliauded for having what He gave them, but to renenjoyed the advantages of the best society, and of the der a strict account of the use they have made of the highest literary and religious institutions of the day, trust. There they stand, no longer voiled by any of and have the means to supply every want and gratity the disguises, evasions, sophistries, pleas of expedienevery reasonable wish. 'To whomsoever much is cy and cate policy, by which they may have justified given, of him shall much be required.' This princi-ple of just judgment is commended to us by our Sa-before the King of kings, who, if the Scriptures of vior, and it ought always to preside over the tribunals the Old and New Testaments are to be taken as any of earth, as it assuredly will weside at the judgment transcript of his divine mind, abhors oppression; and, if the history of nations may be supposed to give any We may, indeed, not readily assume to be compe- intimations of his moral government, will throw down tent to the work of judgment. It would be wise in us (whenever we may) to excuse ourselves from undertaking it. But whenever we are required to proounce an opinion upon the conduct and character of soever oppresses the poor, or is cruel to the needy, a fellow-man, dead or alive, we should see to it that our judgment be as impartial as it may be; certainly, those men now stand to justify themselves, if that it be based upon the principles of divine instance. tice, which shows no respect of persons, and proportem of oppression the children of men ever groaned

The prevailing vices of every age always have been What will be their pleas, think you? It is imposand still are entrenched behind the example and in-fluence of the men and women of high degree, the prosperous, the wealthy, the refined, the elegant those who are exalted in Church or in State-and he my mind. What will be their pleas? The same, do only who has the Christian courage to expose and de-nounce those vices in high places, and show them to be even more inexcusable to men and more odious to God there than else where, he only can be the instrument of any essential reform. Take, for instance, the horrid vice of intermore. horrid vice of intemperance, which, slas! is only too pertinent on the present occasion. That vice is not those who have enforced oppression? Will they, encouraged and kept in countenance by the example of the poor inebriate, who, in his rags and filth, is seen staggering through the street or lying in the gut-ter. He is rather an admonition, an awful warning. But that loathsome, desolating vice is upheld, encouraged, disseminated, by the men and women in the divine providence made it self-evident to their fathers

manding influence; who have the wealth to throw Or will they, think you, plead at the tribunal on around those indulgences the halo of elegance and high, that the difference of complexion, which the Creator was pleased to give to the natives of Africa Take another example, from that great national iniquity, slavery, of which I must needs speak in con-nection with the sad subject of my discourse to-night. wards them; will they plead this to Him, who, in the That system of tremendous wickedness is not now, plenitude of his power, wisdom and love, made all the and never has been, upheld by the miserable drivers varieties of beings and things, that the music of Cre and overseers, who keep up the working of the plantations; nor by the execrated kidnappers and slave. ny? Or will they, as statesmen, urge that the Union traders, who supply the markets for human cattle. It of the United States could not be perpetuated, withis not such men as Haley and Legree who make that out a compromise of all the rights of a large portion system tolerable in the regards of any portion of the people; will they urge this, think you, to the civilized world, and have seduced even many of the Almighty One, in whose sight no nation is or can be ministers of religion in our land to throw over it the exalted but by righteousness? Will they urge the no! It is the influence of those renowned statesmen cruelty they advised, to Him who ages ago inspired a whose voices have, for so many years, been heard in noble soul of the old world to utter that glorious quence have controlled our public opinions and shaped our legislation. They are the individuals who are chiefly responsible for the respectability of that hold up the United States Constitution as a greater atrocious system, under which more than one sixth of authority, a higher law than the Constitution of the the population of the land are held in a condition of Moral Universe, which God himself ordained? They domesticated brutes - more than three millions of did this-they offered all these pleas for slavery, while men and women are enslaved, who have as good a on earth-will they, think you, venture to offer them right to liberty as those magnates themselves. O, no ! at the bar of the all-hoiy and impartial One? I pre-It is not the poor, ignorant, degraded agents and tools sume you will, all of you, answer these questions as

blamed for the slavery in our land, with its told and Calhoun, Clay, Webster, have gone to an unerting untold abominations—American slavery! which has Judge in the unseen world. They have also left their sullied the fame of our Republic, thrown a dark, por-words and works on earth, to be judged of men. Untentous cloud over our own future, and blighted the doubtedly, in due time, their award will also be a hopes of crushed humanity, that has so fondly looked righteous one. But, at present, opinions have been to this star in the West, as the harbinger of a glorious given of their characters and conduct which seem to day of freedom. O, no! It is not the wretched be- me to be so dangerously erroneous, and commendangs in human form, who wield the whip and fasten tions have been bestowed upon them (especially the the chain, who keep the slave pens, and preside over last named) so utterly undeserved, that, as a lover of the auction-blocks,—it is not they who have main-tained, nor such as they who can hereafter maintain I am compelled to dissent. I should, however, have 'the peculiar institution of the South'—an institution remained silent, and have left the judgment of our so peculiar, that every thing else in the land must be day respecting Mr. Webster, to be reversed, if it ought subordinated to its interests. O, no! But it is those to be, by an impartial posterity, had not his blind ad-

ant to read, these beautiful lines of the poet Gray :

No farther seek his merits to disclose. Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode; There they alike in trembling hope repose. The bosom of his Father and his God.'

the nation, not only as a peerless statesman, but as from slavery. the model man '- the illustrious Christian.' Wern these the extravagant eulogiums of one or two besotted worshippers, we might let them pass. But his beequies have every where been so ordered, that the pices of cities, of States, of the nation, have been made to utter this inordinate praise. Such praise, so bestowed, confounds all moral distinctions. As a preacher of the justice, the mercy, the temperance, the chastity which the Gospel inculcates, I must pro est, that Daniel Webster should not be set on high before my countrymen as a pattern statesman, or an exemplary man. I have in my bosom much of that feeling which prompted the oft-quoted Latin adage De mortuis nil nisi bonum.' When the inexorable hand of death, as when a stroke of blighting misfortune, has fallen upon any one, the kind-hearted are wont to deal most tenderly with the sufferer. This is a beautiful instinct of our common humanity, and I hate even to seem to violate it. 'The grave cer-'tainly should bury personal and party feelings, but," as one of the purest, holiest spirits of our day has said in reference to this very case, 'but not moral distinctions; for they are more venerable than any man, and more precious than any personal service.'

It is the more painful to me to speak, as I must, o was nineteen years of age. I was among the young men who, on all occasions, when he spoke, hung upon his lips, awed by his wisdom, enraptured by his eloquence. I have seen the grave Senate of Massachusetts, and vast assemblies of the people, enchained by his words, as if by a spell, and borne on the wings of his thought as it were by an irresistible power. When I heard or read the humane, the glorious sentiments like.

The first anti-slavery meeting I ever attended was in 1819, convened to withstand the Missouri Compromise. Of that Convention, Mr. Webster was the leading spirit. Then and there, by him and others. generous, humane, Christian sentiments were uttered, which kindled in my bosom a warmth of sympathy for the oppressed of our land, that has never cooled, and, I trust in the Father of my spirit, never will to have been, in consistency with his avowed princi- man. ples. He left the old man eloquent, John Quincy The crisis came. A bill of abominations was prepared. Adams, to fight the battle for freedom in Congress,

ation. He had gained that elevation by his subseriency to the Slave Power; and by renewed protesta-

Mr. Van Buren's hold upon the Presidential chair could be loosed only by the influence of a man who ould give to the South the assurance that ' the peculiar ation' would be as safe if not safer in his hands, and that of his party, than it had been, or would be, with the then present incumbent and his supporters. For this purpose, General Harrison was selected by the Whigs, and wisely, as the children of this world count wisdom. He had been for several years a resident in Ohio, but he was the son of a slaveholder, descended, as Mr. Webster emphatically said in his still too good a man to be at peace with that wron. neering speeches, descended from the best

As if deprecating the investigation of his character, of the Territory of Indiana, Gen. H. used his official which is now inevitable, Mr. Webster, a few hours influence to introduce slavery into that territory, before his decease, read aloud, or required an attend- contrary to the act of Congress, by which it had been for ever excluded. While a member of Congress in 1819 and 1820, he voted for the admission of Missouri, with a Constitution sanctioning slavery; and thus he consented to an act which, under the name of Compromise, delivered the free States and free labor If Mr. W's idolators had not utterly disregarded the into the hands of the Slave Power. While a candifirst part of this dying request, I, for one, should have date for the Presidency in 1836, he uttered the sentifelt no obligation pressing me to disregard the latter ment, in a public speech, that the citizens of the free part. If they had ascribed to him only the merits States have no Constitutional right even to discuss hat were unquestionably his, I should have forborne the subject of slavery, which sentiment he re-affirmo say aught of his vices. But the streets of our na- ed after his second nomination, in 1840. Gen. II. tion, and the newspapers, have been filled with ascrip- maintained, too, the doctrine that Congress had no ions of virtues to Mr. Webster which he did not pos- power by the Constitution to abolish slavery in the sess ; and the pulpits of the land have resounded with District of Columbia, without the consent of the slave pithets, which should be applied only to the most States; and, moreover, he gave his encouragement inent Christian saint. He has been called the 'sum and assistance in Kentucky, in procuring the passage of all human greatness'-the star of the world'-'s by the Legislature of Ohio of the infamous law which ight brighter than the sun.' He has been held up made it criminal to give food and shelter to fugitives

After all these acts, it was impossible to doubt that General Harrison was still a slaveholder at heart. Yet such was the man (and because he was such a man) that the Whig party found it expedient to nominate for the Presidency. And such was the man that Mr. Webster went about the country laboring to elect. In the presence of a large gathering of Southerners, in the city of Alexandria, and again, a few days afterwards, before a larger assemblage in Richond, in the full blaze of an October's sun, he made declarations, which, as interpreted on the spot by Mr. Crittenden, to whom he appealed, gave the Slave Power to understand, that Mr. Webster himself, and the Northern Whigs generally, were as much opposed to the anti-slavery movement as the slaveholders

It was then and there that this giant of the North was shorn of his strength. He bent his knee; he laid himself down on the lap of the Slave Power. I feared that he would never stand erect again. He never has. Mr. Webster's fall should be dated as far back as 1840; though, alas! he reached a lower depth in

March, 1850. I know that he continued to aver that he was the friend of liberty, and many hoped and beone whom I once venerated so highly. Mr. Webster lieved that he would yet vindicate his title to that came to reside in Boston, where I then lived, when I name. He opposed, it is true, the annexation of Texas. But he did not oppose it as openly, as heartily, as fearlessly as he ought to have done. He did not go through the land, laboring with his might to avert that evil, as he did to enforce upon us the ratification of

the Fugitive Slave Law. I was a member of the great Whig Convention in Boston, January, 1845, that was called to withstand the annexation of Texas; and I well remember, that the Convention was chagrined, he was wont to utter in those days, believing him to and somewhat embarrassed by his refusal to give it his be sincere, how did I almost worship him! We open countenance. Certain great cotton merchants used then to speak of him with an enthusiasm of ad- and leading Whigs were unwilling that he should; miration, scarcely less extravagant than the Jews were and so the Convention was left to lament his absence, as did the Grecian host, in utmost need, lament the absence of their Achilles. In 1843, the anti-slavery men of various name and

degree essayed to make some demonstration of their united strength. They formed the Free Soil party on the platform devised at Buffalo. Their numbers were too imposing to be ignored. The demand they made for Humanity was too moderate to be denied by any one, who had not avowedly entered into a league with the oppressors of our country. Mr. Webster saw cool. The next year, at Plymouth, on the 22d of De. this, and attempted playfully to pass off the sayings cember, he delivered an oration, which will be read and doings of that Convention as an old story, which and admired as long as any thing that ever came from he had often told. He claimed the Wilmot Provise his giant intellect. And no passage in it will be re- (which was the basis of the Buffalo platform) as membered longer than that in which he denounced his own thunder, and insisted that the other princithe slave trade, and summoned the American pulpit ples, laid down at Buffalo, were so similar to the docto do its duty in the cause of the enslaved. If the trines of the Whigs, that for himself and his politquestion had been put, between the years 1819 and ical associates to identify themselves with the Free 1829, who was the most prominent champion of liber. Soil party would be no more than merely to change ty in our country, I have no doubt the response would their name. Very many, deceived by these declarahave been, by common acclaim, Daniel Webster, tions, believed that he was what he used to be in his From that year to 1840, he was much less explicit and earlier days, and that when the crisis came, he would active than the friends of humanity felt that he ought stand forth the champion of the inalienable rights of

I need not now repeat the details of it. The head and almost single-handed sgainst the Southern host; and front of its offending was the provision for the rendition with not a word from his lips to sustain or encourage of fugitives from slavery. The hearts of all who retainhim. Yet, in 1837, Mr. Webster showed, in his ed any confidence in Mr. Webster, beat high with the speech in Niblo's Garden, that he justly appreciated expectation that he would now come out, what God the anti-slavery movement, fathomed the spiritual made him to be, the glorious defender of the right. depth from which it sprung, and foresaw the impossi- His confidential friends in Boston were sure he would bility of staying its onward march.

But, in 1840, he allowed himself to become the and place himself and the Whig party clearly on the High Priest of the Whig party. A Presidential election was then pending. The incumbent of that office, for the preceding four years, was again in nomi- ference with another distinguished Whig member of the Senate, had agreed with him that the true course of policy, as well as of right, was to oppose the Comprotions of his fealty, was hoping to continue himself mise measures; and gave him to understand that, at the man whom the slaveholders would still delight proper time, they both should speak, and take the same tion against that monster of iniquity.

The 7th of March came, however, and with it that speech, which, alas! can never be forgotten. That speech, which published to the world Daniel Webster's apostacy to liberty and the rights of man. So much has been said in this hall, or elsewhere in the hearing of most of you, my fellow-citizens, respecting that speech, and the measures which it advocated, that I need not spread the matter out before you now. That was the great mistake of his life. Probably, it was the self-inflicted wound that caused his death. He was too wise a man not to know that he had done wrong; and

To defer, for a few minutes, the consideration of Virginia stock; which meant, that he was a son of one of the most aristocratic lords of the soil in the was a marvallons instance of bad policy. It would one of the most aristocratic lords of the soil in the Ancient Dominion, and one of the largest owners of human cattle. William Henry Harrison, therefore, had been born and educated in the midst of those influences, which Mr. Jefferson had shown to be so influences, which Mr. Jefferson had shown to be so destructive to the sentiments of liberty and humanity in the bosoms of children. No evidence could be found by his political opponents, that in emigrating from a land of oppressors, he had left the spirit of oppression behind him. True, he had cessed, of necessity, on removing into Ohio, to be a slaveholder;

mirers thrust upon me, as one of the guardians of but, in all his public acts, bearing on the subject of forgotten his own prophetic words in Niblo's garden,

March, 1837. Hear, what he there said:—

'On the general question of slavery, a great portion of the community is airendy strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper-toned chord. It has arrested the religious feeling of the country; it has taken a strong hold on the consciences of men. He is a rash man, indeed, and but little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with or despised. * * But to coerce it into silence, to endeavor to restrain its free expression, to seek to compress and confine it, warm as it is, and more heatto compress and confine it, warm as it is, and more heat ed as such endeavors would inevitably render it—should this be attempted, I know nothing, even in the Consti-tution or in the Union Itself, which would not be en-dangered by the explosion which might follow.

These were his own words; and yet he was the man to give his sanction, ay, to pledge all his personal and official influence in behalf of precisely such a mad atempt. You, fellow-citizens, were witnesses, many of von active members of a meeting held in this hall, and undreds of meetings just like ours were held all over the land North of Mason and Dixon's line, to hurld defiance at the UKASE OF OUR REPUBLICAN CZAR. Every where Daniel Webster was shown to be a true rophet in 1837; and an infatuated statesman in 850. 'I am willing to be reasoned with,' said tho Hon. Horace Mann, in his electrifying speech on the 17th of August last- I am willing to be reasoned with, and am always grateful when, for good cause, I m convinced; but when an attempt is made to take from me all option in regard to my exercise of a clear right, I find a sufficient motive for exercising my right in the mere act of disobedience.' At an earlier day, the veteran Giddings said in the House of Representatives, 'Congress has presumed to say,' (I quote his words from memory,) . Congress has presumed to say the subject of slavery must not be any more discussed. Well, I am here discussing it now. I mean to discuss it more than I have ever done; as much as I think it ought to be discussed; and, gentlemen, what will you do about it?' Those men spoke like true republicans; like men who understood their rights. and the rights of their constituents; and their words of defiance met a cordial response from millions of carts. Tell a true democrat that he shall not speak on any subject, and he will talk about it continually, and about little else. Why, if Mr. Webster, and those who devised 'the peace measures,' had really intended to summon the whole people to a war of words on the subject of slavery, they could not have done it more effectually. There have been more speeches made on the forbidden theme, more colmns in our newspapers devoted to it, and more pamphlets published since March, 1850, than in all the years before, from the day when the anti-slavory controversy commenced! Ay, and a book upon slavery has come forth from the hand of a lady, which is the phenomenon of the press. Since last March, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has been multiplied by ten-fold more copies than were ever made of any other book in the same length of time. It has been translated into two other-the most widely-spoken languages; -and more copies of it are now circulating, the world over, than any other book extant, excepting only the Bible It seems as if it were a scroll borne through the eart! on angels' wings, summoning every nation, kindrand people to unite with one accord, in condemnation of our Republican Despotism. The author has let in the sun-light of a liberty-loving soul upon the dark prison-house; and daguerreotyped the scene, that all, who have eyes and hearts, may behold it and abhor. So much for the attempt io put a stop to the discus-

But the mistaken policy of the measure, which Mr. Webster espoused on the 7th of March, was by no neans the worst part of it; the iniquity, the inhunanity of it was more deplorable. It will throw a leen shade over his future fame. It put a stain upon his character that will grow blacker, as the sun of liberty rises nearer to the moridian, and pours its inenser rays upon that act.

A report is in circulation, that on his death-bed Mr. Webster said, that act was the great mistake of his life. I hope he did make that confession. If he did, I should believe that he was indeed alive at the last; alive to the glorious sentiments, the generous pur-poses, the humane feelings of his naturally noble

Did I know assuredly that he made that confession should of course waive all further consideration of his 'great transgression.' But many will not believe, and some deny that he said aught of the kind. The trial therefore must proceed.

I hope there is no ground for the suspicion, which cate so heavily upon Mr. Webster's unexpected procedure on the 7th of March, that it was induced by promises, or intimations plainly given by the Slave Power, which rules our nation, that such a course should be rewarded by a seat in the presidential chair. And yet, to account for the sudden change of his purpose, and his subsequent conduct, without suposing the intervention of Southern, or some other nister influence, is not easy.

I hope that he was sincere, in believing that the perpetuity of the Union really demanded the measures which he brought himself to advocate. But if I may believe this of his sincerity, it must be at the expense of my respect for his wisdom and his piety. How a man, who had been so familiar for forty years, or more, with the collisions that have been so perpetually recurring between the slave States and the free; and had known so well the artifice-the threat of dissolution-by which the abottors of slavery had almost always carried their point—how he should have been really alarmed by that artifice, I cannot understand. It is still more difficult to secount for this, when we consider that he might have seen, and must have known, that the slaveholders themselves were aware, and had undoubtedly heard the confession from such men as Randolph, Underwood and Marshall, that the dissolution of the Union would be the signal for the audden and violent emancipation of the enslaved. Especially inexplicable to us is his fear, at that time when those indexes of public security, more sensitive far than the most delicate electrometers, showed in their prices of stocks not the alightest perturbation.

Most of all is it surprising, that Mr. Webster should have for a moment supposed, that the Union could be

perpetuated by measures so odious to the people of the free States, that he must have foreseen they would every where be resisted, unless he, and the advocates of the infernal Compromise, could succeed in utterly stultifying the people of the North; quenching the light of liberty in their souls; eradicating their most cherished sentiments; convincing them that the Declaration of our Independence was only a rhetorical flourish; that property is more precious than humanity; and that the attempt to establish a free, democratic government must be a failure,

But, supposing that he had become so bewildered, in the political fog that settles in such dense masses around our national Capital, as not to have seen how the Union could have been saved, but by what Isaial would call 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' what right had he to comply with the terms? He that, we are told, was so familiar with the Bible; read it every day; and professed such profound reverence for its teachings; where did he get permission to set at naught the laws of God and the rights of humanity, for any consideration of personal or national aggrandizement, or continued existence, even? It is not nece sary, (however desirable it may be,) it is not necessary that the Union of these States should be preserved; but it is necessary that men, all men, the most exalted even more than the most abased, that men, nationally no less than individually, should 'do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly.'

The dissolution of our Union would indeed be great calamity, but it would not deserve to be named as an evil, in comparison with the moral desolation which must overspread our country before the Fugitive Slave Law will be generally obeyed. The overthrow of our Union, for the sake of Liberty, would be far more glorious than the overthrow of the altars which our fathers reared; the quenching of the fires of freedom which they kindled in our hearts; and the utter abandonment of that great project to which they consecrated 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,' and then bequeathed it to us as their most precious legacy. When I remember the high promise which our nation, at her birth, gave to oppressed humanity throughout the earth, and compare it with the low political and moral estate to which she would be brought by the measures which Mr. Webster at last saw fit to advocate, no pictures of civil and servile war that can be conjured up to frighten us into acquiescence, seem in my view half so horrible. What a humiliating confession would it be for us to make before the whole world, that 'the slave system is the bond of our American Union ! ' If I believed it, my tangue should cleave to the roof of my mouth before I would make that confession, unless it were, in the same breath, to demand that this Union should therefore be dissolved.

When I read over the admirable exposition which Mr. Webster gave, at Plymouth, Dec., 1820, of the true principles of our great republic; when I remember the high-souled sentiments he was wont to utter in former days; when I consider his exalted powers of understanding and eloquence, by which he might, if he would, have led our nation up to the acme of her greatness; when I consider what he once was, and what he might have been, and compare it with what he became, I am filled with feelings of sorrow and shame. Much rather would I have spoken of his massive intellect, his generous mental culture, his overpowering eloquence, and of the many invaluable services he has rendered to his fellow-citizens, as a lawyer, and to his country as a civilian and statesman. But all these themes have been dwelt upon by others, far better able than myself to do them justice; and what they have said, in all its truth, and all its exaggeration, is spread before the people in the countless speeches and discourses that have been called out by

Mine has been the ungrateful task of taking excep tions to the praise, which, had truth and mercy permitted, and the ability been given me, I would much rather have swollen to a higher note. Nor is my painful duty yet accomplished.

Sad, sad reports are abroad all over the land, and have been for more than ten years past, reports of Mr. Webster's depravity in his personal habits. These reports have been so often repeated, and so seldom contradicted, that it is impossible not to believe there was some foundation for them. Now, I maintain, that a man of his immense intellectual and moral power, a man, too, holding a position in society of such wide-spread and commanding influence, is wholly inexcusable, if he does not so conduct himself at the table and in his intercourse with women, that such reports could not attach to him, even if the blackest malignity could set them on foot.

I stand not here to charge Mr. Webster with having been sexually licentious; and frequently, and someimes grossly, intemperate. No man in the country could be more rejoiced than I should be, to receive the evidence that there was no ground for these charges. But these charges are unequivocally made .-Thousands in all parts of our country, both his friends and his foes-many in our own city, some of them his political allies and warm admirers, are witnesses against him. I therefore stand here, and am willing to stand any where, to insist that, until these grievous charges are disproved. Mr. Webster ought not to be held up to the unqualified admiration of mankind; until these charges are disproved, it is not fitting that he should be proclaimed 'the sum of all human greatness,' 'the model man': until these charges are disproved, those ministers of the Gospel betray their trust and desecrate their office, who enlogize him, and bear him up on their prayers before this country and all Christendem, as an illustrious follower of Jesus Christ, an example worthy to be imitated by the young men, who aspire to be truly good as well as truly great. These heavy charges must be investigated. If they shall be found false, Mr. Webster's character will shine out all the more brightly for the dispersion of these dark clouds, that now rest upon it; and those who, as friends of temperance and chastity, have been compelled by these charges to withhold from him their praise, will be all the more earnest to do him the amplest justice, for very shame and sorrow, that they had believed so much evil of him. But if these charges of debauchery and intemperance, as well as political apostacy, shall be sustained, the just judgment of mankind will place him on the list of those who have

'The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.'

Real glory
Springs from the silent conquest of ourselves,
And without that, the mightiest man is nought
But the chiefest slave.

MERCENARY BENEVOLENCE.

The following are specimens of a score of letters ostentatiously published in that villanous sheet, the Journal of Commerce, relating to the Lemmon case:

New YORK, Nov. 19, 1852.

New YORK, Nov. 19, 1852.

Dear Sirs:—Inclosed you have thirty dollars (\$30) towards the Lemmon Fund. The decision of Judge Paine may be legal, but it does not carry out the spirit of the Con EQUITY.

the United States, nor that of

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1859. Messrs. Hallock, Butler & Hale:
GENTLEMEN: —Please apply to the 'Lemmon Indemnity Fund' the inclosed amount, fifty dollars (\$50). Believing with many of your correspondents that Mr. Lemmon has been robbed of his property by trickery and the forms of law,

Yours truly,

STEWART, GREER & CO.

WESTCHESTER, Nov. 20, 1852. Westchesten, Nov. 20, 1852.

Messrs. Henrys, Smith & Townsend:
GENTLEMEN:—Inclosed I hand you my check for \$25 towards the 'Lemmon Indemnity Fund.' I am anxious for one, to add my mite to repair a gross injury done a fellow-citizen.
Respectfully yours,

H. LE ROY NEWBOLD.

survey of Mr. Parker's pastoral career in Boston, from the period (January 22, 1845) when, at a meeting of gentlemen in Boston, it was 'Resolved, That attends me everywhere. I am much more astonish the Rev. Theodore Parker shall have a chance to be ed that you came, and still come, and will not be heard in Boston,' down to the present time. The heard in Boston, Gown to the product of Paul, 'I have not text is the manly declaration of Paul, 'I have not liant spot in my memory, all the elements were shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.' In this Sermon, Mr. Parker states his scheme of theol- air in our mouths, here is beauty about us on ever ogy, in a very comprehensive manner.

gy, in a very comprehensive manner.

The subject of the second Sermon is—'Of the Position and Duty of a Minister.' We give below the oncluding portion of it:—

The subject of the second Sermon is—'Of the Position and Duty of a Minister.' We give below the Bear with me and pardon me when I say that I fear that, of the many persons whom curiosity has tion and Duty of a Minister.' We give below the concluding portion of it :-

knowledge; it does not represent a fact. Their history is not good history; it does not represent man, but old dreams of miracles. They have an idea of God which is not adequate to the purposes of science or philanthropy, and yet more valueless for the purposes of piety. Hence men of science turn off with contempt from the God of the popular theology; the philanthropists can only loathe a Deity who do not ask that I should preach thereof to myself, when there is no presence but the Unslumbering Eye which searches the heart does not represent man, but old dreams of miracles. I know my imperfections, my follies, my faults, my imperfections, my follies, but to be true.

I know my imperfections, my follies, my faults, my imperfections, my follies, but to be true.

I know my imperfections, my follies, my faults, my imperfections, my follies, but to be true.

I know my imperfections, my follies, my faults, my imperfections, my follies, but to be true.

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I know my imperfections, my follies, my follies, but to be true.

I know my imperfections, my follies, my follies, but to be true.

I know my imperfections, my follies, my follies, my follies, but to be true.

I know my imperfections, my follies, my fo dooms mankind to torture. And will you ask deep-ly pions men to love the popular idea of God? Here are in Boston a hundred ministers: you would your hearts too. That I may not lead you into any with rather less than the average of selfishness, to your own mind and conscience, your heart an men, with rather less than the average of selfishness, and rather more than the average of charity. But how little do they bring to pass! Drunkenness reels through all the streets, and shakes their pulpit; the Bible rocks; but they have nothing to say, though it rock over. The kiduapper seizes his prey, and they have excuses for the stealer of men, but cannot put up a prayer for his victim; nay, would drive the fugitive from their own door. What is the reason? Blame them not. They are ordained to appease the wrath of God, to administer salvation in wine or water, to communicate and explain a miracu-

come. This is my function, such are my means.— will. Eternity is the life-time of Truth. As the There was never such a time for preaching as this forces of matter, of necessity, obey the laws of tivity; so full of hardy-headed men.

for eternity, age after age. 'Fear not, my son,' says the Father: 'thou shalt have whatsoever thou canst take.' And there is nothing betwixt me and the twenty-three inillions of America, or the two hundred and the children of God have come of age and taken possession. God's thought must be a human thing, cowardice, my folly, my selfishness, and my sin; my poverty of spirit, and my poverty of speech. I am men, families, communities, nations, and the world free to speak, you are free to hear; to gather the cowardice, my folly, my selfishness, and my sin; my free to speak, you are free to hear; to gather the good into vessels, and cast the bad away. If old A good word flies swift and far. There is attrac- cepts. tion for it in human hearts. Truth, justice, religion, and humanity,—how we all love them! Every day gives witness how dear they are to the hungry hear of man. Able men make a wicked statute, wicked judges violate the Constitution, and defile the great charter of human liberty with ungodly hoofs; but very seldom can they get the statute executed. Keep it,' says the Priest: ' there is no Higher Law! The preaching comes to nothing; but a modest woman writes a little book-a great book : pardon me three months there are four hundred thousand copies of it in the bosom of the American and the British England; and it has become a flame in the heart of

Christendom that will not pass away.

Tell me of the foolishness of preaching! I have no confidence in foolish preaching; but I have an unbounded confidence in wise preaching, - in preaching truth, justice, holiness, and love; in preaching natural piety and natural morality. Only ster have a true idea of God such as men need, and of religion such as we want, and there was never such a time for preaching, for religion Let me pray the people's prayer of righte usness, of faith in man, in God, and I have no fear that the devil shall execute his 'Lower Law.'

There was never such a nation to preach to. Look at the vigor of America; only in her third century yet, and there are three and twenty millions of us in the family, and such a homestead as never lay out of ore. Look at her riches,-her corn, cattle, houses, shops, factories, ships, towns; her freedom here at the North,—at the South it is not America: t is Turkey in Asia moved over. Look at the schools, colleges, libraries, lycenus. The world never saw such a population; so rich, vigorous, well-educated, so fearless, so free, and yet so young. I know America very well. I know her faults: I have never spared them, and never will. I have great faith in America; in the idea of some contents of the content in the ideal of our government,—a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; a serve the unalienable rights of government according to the law of God, and His constitution of the universe. To the power of num-bers, of money, of industry, and invention, I will ask the nation to add the power of justice, of love, of faith in God and in the natural law of God. Then we might surpass the other nations, not only in of State, our Government express a determination vulgar numbers and vulgar gold, but in righteousness, that Great Britain shall not take the island as the and swaggers, that invades Mexico and Cuba, and

Two Sermons preached before the Twenty-Eighth glorious gladness of telling men the whole truth, Congregational Society in Boston, on the 14th and and the whole justice, and the whole love of religion. 21st of Nov., 1852, on leaving their old and enter.

Before me pass the whirlwind of society, the earthing a new place of worship. By Theodore Parker, minister of that Society. Phonographically reported by Rafus Leighton. Boston: Crosby, Nichols and Co., 111 Washington street—1853.

The first of these Sermons is a comprehensive urvey of Mr. Parker's pastoral career in Boston.

I am astonished, my friends, that men come to hear me speak; not at all amazed at the evil name which left but a week ago, which has now become a bril-

The churches decline. All over New England they decline. They cannot draw the rich, nor drive the poor, as once they did of old. Why is it so? They have an idea which is behind the age; a theology that did very well for the seventeenth century, but is feeble in the nineteenth. Their science is not good science; you must take it on faith, not good science; you must take it on faith not good science; you must take it on faith not good science; you must take it on faith not good science; you must take it on faith not good science; you must say the good science; you must say th knowledge; it does not represent a fact. Their his- the word has come to me, and will try not to be faith

hardly know it, except by the calendar. Many of them are good, kind, well-conducted, well-mannered sacredness of your individual self-respect. Be true

wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water, to communicate and explain a miraculor wine or water with the properties of the water wine or water with the water w piety and morality: it is belief in the Scriptures; compliance with the ritual. This is the cause which paralyzes the churches of New England and all the North. The clergy are better than their creed. But who can work well with a poor tool?

Well provided it is to this relation that the provided in th Well, my friends, it is to this pulpit that I have tence of God is pledged for the achievement of Incree was never such a time for preaching as the increase of man must, consciously nineteenth century,—so full of vigor, enterprise, activity; so full of hardy-headed men. There was and by our volition, obey the infinite will of God. Out of this absolute religion, which I so dimly see, speak to. In no country could I have so fair 'a chance to be heard' as you have given me. chance to be heard as you have given me.

There is nothing between me and my God; only there shall rise up one day men with the intellect of an Aristotle and the heart of a Jesus, and with the my sin. I may get all of truth, of justice, of love, of faith in God, which the dear Father has treasured up rise up full-grown and manly men, womanly women, attaining the loveliness of their extractive shall rise up full-grown and manly men, womanly women, attaining the loveliness of their extractives shall rise up full-grown and manly men, womanly women, attaining the loveliness of their extractives shall rise up full-grown and manly men, womanly women, attaining the loveliness of their extractives shall rise up one day men with the intellect of an Aristotle and the heart of a Jesus, and with the beauty of life which I dimly preach,—

There is nothing between me and my God; only there shall rise up one day men with the intellect of an Aristotle and the heart of a Jesus, and with the beauty of life which I dimly preach,—

There is nothing between me and my God; only there shall rise up one day men with the intellect of an Aristotle and the heart of a Jesus, and with the beauty of life which I see, and which I dimly preach,—

There is nothing between me and my God; only there shall rise up one day men with the intellect of an Aristotle and the heart of a Jesus, and with the beauty of life which I see, and which I dimly preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no the preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no the preach,—

There is no thing the love of the preach,—

There is no the preach,—

There is attaining the loveliness of their estate; there sha

good into vessels, and cast the bad away. If old churches do not suit us, there is all the continent to build new ones on, all the firmament to build into.

That is the religion which God asks, the sacrament in which He communes, the sacrifice which He ac-

From the New York Evangelist. PURCHASE OF CUBA.

In the course of the last session of Congress, tives, calling upon the President for information relative to the policy of the Government in regard to the island of Cuba. In answer to this requisition Mr. Fillmore, on the 18th of July, transmitted for calling it a little book—showing the wickedness of the law which men aim to enforce, and in thrice dered to be printed, but which have never been made public until now. The following is a list of the

> Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Adams, extracts, Nov. 20, 1822 Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Adams, extracts, Nov. 20, 1922. The same to the same, extract, Dec. 13, 1822. Mr. Adams to Mr. Forsyth, extract, Dec. 17, 1822. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Adams, extract, Feb. 10, 1823. Mr. Adams to Mr. Nelson, extract, April 28, 1823. Mr. Appleton to Mr. Adams, extract, Aug. 6, 1823. The same to the same, extract, July 10. 1823. Mr. Nelson to Mr. Clay, extract, July 10, 1825. Mr. Clay to Mr. Everett, extract, April 27th, 1825. The same to the same, extract, April 13, 1826. Mr. Everett to Mr. Clay, with enclosure, Aug. 17,

The same to the same, extract, Dec. 12, 1827.

The same to the same, extract, Oct. 13, 1830 Mr. Van Ness to Mr. Forsyth, extract, Aug. 10,

Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth, June 16, 1837. Mr. Eaton to Mr. Forsyth, extract, Aug. 10, 1837. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Vail, extract, July 15, 1840. Mr. Webster to Mr. Irving, extract, Juny 10, 1840. Mr. Webster to Mr. Irving, extract, Jan. 17, 1843. The same to the same, extract, March 14, 1843. Mr. Upshur to Mr. Irving, extract, Jan. 9, 1844. Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Saunders, extract, Feb. 4

1847.

The same to the same, extract, June 17, 1848.

Mr. Saunders to Mr. Buchanan, extract, July 29,

The same to the same, Aug. 18, 1848. The same to the same, Nov. 17, 1848.
The same to the same, extract, Dec. 1848.

In the letters to Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Nelson, or Ministers at Madrid, by Mr. Adams, then Secretary price of her mediation between the then contending America. I do not believe that American powers. Spain appears desirous of our assistance in preserving to her the island. During Mr. Adams' I do not believe in the Democracy that swears swaggers, that invades Mexico and Cuba, and State, the Spanish Secretary of State made the state of the remodulation between the first contention preserving to her mediation between the first contention preserving to her mediation between the first contention preserving to her mediation between the first contention of the contention preserving to her mediation between the first contentions processing to her mediation between the first contentions processing to her mediation between the first contentions preserving to her the island. During Mr. Adams' administration, while Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, the Spanish Secretary of State made the

nocks at every 'Higher Law' which is above the declaration that Spain had no intention of parting massions of the mob. I know America better. The Democracy of the New Testament, of the Lord's European power.

Prayer, 'Forgive as we forgive;' the Democracy of the Control of the Lord's European power.

In the instructions given to Mr. A. H. Everett, Democracy of the New Testandent, of the Democracy of the Beatitudes,—that shall one day be a 'kingdom dr. Clay states that 'Great Britain is felly aware come.' I have confidence in America, because I that the United States could not consent to her occurred to the companion of those islands [Cuba and Porto Rico] un-He knew what He did when He made the world, and der any contingencies whatever. During the admade human nature sufficient for human history and ministration of Jackson and Van Buren, remon strances were sent to Mexico against any attempt of I say I have great faith in preaching; faith that a that power to excite an insurrection of slaves I say I have great faith in preaching; faith that a religious sentiment, a religious idea, will revolutionize the world to beauty, holiness, peace, and love. Pardon me, my friends, if I say I have faith in my own preaching; faith that even I shall not speak in vain. You have taught me that. You have taught me to lave a good deal of faith in my own preaching; for it is your love of the idea which I have set before you, that has brought you together week after week, and now it has come to be year after year, in the midst of evil report—it was never good report. It was not your love for me: I am glad it was not. It was your love for my idea of man, of God, and of religion. I have faith in preaching, and you have given me reason to have that faith.

I well know the difficulty in the way of the roligious development of America, of New England, of Boston. Look around, and see what blocks the wheels forward; how strong unrighteousness appears; how old it is, how ancient and honorable. But I am too old to be scared. I have seen too much ever to despair. The history of the world,—why, it is the story of the search of the content of the proformance of this most delicate and important duty. Mr. B. then describes the manner in which the story of the world,—why, it is the story of the story of the world,—why, it is the story of the world over to despair. The history of the world,—why, it is the story of the perpetual triumph of truth over the reror, of justice over wrong, of love against hate, of faith in God victorious over every thing which resists his law. Is there no lesson in the life of that dear and crucified one? Eighteen hundred years the difficulties in the way of purchase, particularly ago, his voice began to cry to us; and now it has got the ear of the world. Each Christian seet has Queen Mother had in Havana. He found, however, some truth the others have not: all have earnest and the Government willing to treat upon the subject, me truth the others have not; all have cornest and the Government willing to treat upon the subject some truth the others have not; all have carnest and holy-hearted men, sectarian in their creed, but catholic in character, waiting for the consolation, and seeking to be men.

I may have an easy life,—I should like it very well: a good reputation,—it would be quite delighted. I love the praise of men,—perhaps no man better. But I may have a hard life, a bad name in society, in the state, and a hateful name in all the churches of Christendom. My brothers and sisters, the proposition was courteously i but absolutely that is a very small thing to me, compared with the

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders BOSTON, DEC. 31, 1852.

THE LIBERATOR. Fifty-two numbers constitute the usual yearly allowance to a volume; but we present our subscribers with an additional number, embodyscription list. Now is just the time to subscribe.

VISIT TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Another revered friend, whom it was our happines of Joseph, and long an accredited minister of the So-New York, in 1840, (caused by sectarian and cleriin an open vehicle, called 'THE LIBERATOR,' in order to prevent the betrayal of the Society into the hands of those whose love of supremacy was paramount to was subordinated to their sectarianism. She is redignified carriage, and her motherly qualities.

Bidding a reluctant adicu to our Kennett friends, Chester, having been conveyed to the latter place by our very intelligent, kind and attentive friend, JACOB PIERCE, where we were hospitably entertained by SI-MON BERNARD, a faithful abolitionist, and much respected for his sterling integrity of character. Insanity must be greatly in the ascendant in the community, when such a man is stigmatized as a fanatic.

From Philadelphia, we proceeded to Norristown to fulfil an appointment made at the annual meeting The evening for the delivery of the lecture happened to be the one preceding the day of the Presidential election, and therefore highly unpropitious for a calm and candid hearing. The state of the weather, moreover, was extremely adverse-dark, rainy and muddy. In addition to this, the Whigs of the borough made a last convulsive effort, by a public gathering and declamatory speech-making, to secure a local victory. But the floor of the spacious Baptist meeting-house, in spite of all these drawbacks, was nearly filled by a very intelligent and respectable audience, who listened to our exposition and defence of the principles and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society with gratifying attention. Our thanks are due to Jacon Paxson for his kind hospitality extended to us on this as well as on various other occasions On the evening of our return to Philadelphia, we

had the pleasure of seeing some thirty or forty of the members of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, at the residence of James and Lucretia Mott, industriously at work for the Bazar; and also the privilege of addressing an immense assemblage of the colored citizens, convened expressly to hear us in the Bethel Church. The number present took us by surprise, and made a truly imposing demonstration. Their appearance, on the score of intelligence, demeanor and apparel, would be creditable to any white assembly in the land, and gave the lie, in the most conclusive manner, to the oft-repeated assertion of their enemies, that their condition is one of greater wretchedness than that of the slave population.—
Though they have had little to encourage, and almost every thing to deprees them, they have done much for ever.' their intellectual, moral and social elevation, and are steadily rising in the scale of civilization. To compare them with the slaves of the South is an outrage apon common sense; and to represent them as more degraded is to exhibit an infernally malicious spirit. degraded is to exhibit an infernally malicious spirit. Whatever may be the condition of the free colored population in all the great cities, it is next to a miracle that it is not incomparably worse; and it is not the way we manage this species of cattle. Why, then le that it is not incomparably worse; and it is not for those whites who have done what in them lies to make it degraded and wretched in the extreme, to find in it a justification of slaveholding.

meet with at the hands of a colored audience. Bishop shall be broken! Payne, in an address marked by much literary ability, gratefully acknowledged the indebtedness of the col. Messages from the Superior State; communicated for our humble labors in their behalf, and cordialle extended to us the right hand of fellowship as their uncompromising advocace. It was ample compensaduring the last twenty-two years. For more than an hour and a half, we had the unbroken attention of that great assembly, while we reviewed the progress of the anti-slavery cause from the time we espoused had no steps to retrace, but were invulnerable in the

pitable roof, we received such a welcome as only the is endowed." Various interesting particulars are givpeatedly obtained the highest premium at the various cure the disease of this or that invalid -in every inular prejudice against a colored complexion. His such case, there is an entire passiveness health is extremely delicate, which incapacitates him from executing what otherwise it would be his pas-

gatherings are never to be forgotten. Travel where A statement is made by our friend A. J. GROVER, as ual and moral strength, strong affection, a world-em- Mr. Spear, which we are able to authenticate.

of highly intelligent coadjutors in the anti-slavery cuted. cause, who participated in the refined and elegant hospitality of the occasion; and there we desire again deavor to realize that desire if we are permitted to make another visit to PENNSTLVANIA.

Uncle Tom's Cabin in Ruins! Triumphant Defence Murray, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Frinkly, other persons of note, who once light to the persons of note, who once light to the persons of note, who once light to the persons of note who once light to the persons of note. Beecher Stowe. By Nicholas Brimlecomb, Esq. Boston: Charles Write-1853. pp. 162.

This is an excremely 'clever' work, in the Eng-

lish use of that term. Whoever is the author of it,

(and he is as anonymous to us as to the public,) he shows himself to be well 'posted up' in regard to the various pleas and subterfuges to which the taskmasters of the South resort in vindication of the slave ing an unusual amount of matter. This completes system, with all its adjuncts and incidents. Though our TWENTY-SECOND volume. We shall begin the new he writes in a strain of the keenest irony, he does the volume in a new and beautiful typographical dress, most ample justice to the Southern mode of rebuttrusting that an absolutely free, impartial and in- ting the charges of the abolitionists. Taking for his dependent press will find supporters enough to keep text the law of South Carolina, 'Slaves shall be it in working order. Our expenses, for the ensuing deemed, sold, taken, reputed, and judged in law to be year, will be considerably heavier than the last, and CHATTELS PERSONAL in the hands of their owners and we therefore need a generous extension of our sub- possessors, and their executors, administrators, and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatever,' he proceeds to show, with feigned gravity, but with entire consistency and true slaveholding directness, that 'the traffic in niggers is as honorable a Another revered friend, whom it was our happiness profession as the traffic in horned cattle at the North'; to greet at Kennett, was Ruth Dugdale, the mother that slave merchants are not only extremely useful, ciety of Friends. She was present at the memorable but quite indispensable, and therefore that Mr. Haley ciety of Friends. She was present at the memorable division of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and shawfully and honorably engaged while bargaining with Mr. Shelby for Eliza and her child; that Ha-New York, in 1840, (caused by sectarian and cierical influences,) having been one of a company of faithful abolitionists, who rode all the way from Ohio in an onen vehicle, called Tur. Impravon, in order. ful conduct in conniving, as she did in the most bare. faced manner, at the escape of Eliza, and at the contheir sympathy for the slave, and whose abolitionism that though it is possible that niggers may have souls, markable for her strength and clearness of mind, her yet the law of the land knows them only as sheep or markuble for her strength and clearness of mind, her interesting conversational powers, her benign and owner sees fit—and therefore it is absurd to raise an outery if they are hunted down when they attempt to Bidding a reluctant adicu to our Kennett friends, we returned to Philadelphia by the way of West caught; that, 'under the laws and government of this nation, there is no more respectable and honest profession in the country than that to which Messrs. Loker and Marks had devoted themselves'; that. 'on the conceded and immutable principle, that niggers are lawful property, all the parts and features of slavery present but one beautiful system of consistency' that it is only fanatical people who are forever recognizing niggers as persons, instead of as cattle, -as having some of the rights of human beings, instead of as having no more rights than pigs; that, as to cows, pigs, piggers, 'what is the difference, in the eye of the law,-in the eye of this nation,-between the three ?' consequently, had Mrs. Stone 'kept this great and precious truth in view, it would have saved her all the trouble of writing such a foolish and scandalous book as she has written; and were all parties to keep this same truth in sight, then would all agitation cease on the subject of slavery, - cursed abolitionism would die out instanter,-peace would supervene,-the fugitive law would become a finality,slavery would progress and triumph,-all the nation would fly with alacrity and obedience to yield to its and ours. The awful demoralization of the America demands, and the land would be filled with the knowledge and blessings of slavery, as the waters cover the face of the vasty deep.' Exactly so! From premiss to conclusion, there is

no flaw in the logic of this volume, which is the logie of the slaveholders and their abettors, fairly stated and in plain English. If the slave is a man, then God has endowed him with the same inalienable rights that belong to every other man; then he cannot be the property of another; then it follows that the entire slave system ought to be cast into the bottomless pit. If the slave is not a man, then it is right to own him, buy him, sell him, work him without wages, hunt and retake him, deprive him of the Bible and the marriage covenant, keep him in total ignorance; or, (again to quote the slaveholding statute,) to 'deem, sell, take. repute and adjudge him in law to be a chattel person-The work we are noticing concludes, in the true

Southern vein, as follows :-

. The golden rule has been alleged as irreconcilable with slavery; and we slaveholders are tauntingly usked, whether we would be willing to be treated as blame us for our treatment of our niggers?

A wide and rapid sale for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin in Ruins,' which will help to prostrate every slave cabin Our reception was such as we have never failed to in the land, and to hasten the day when every fette

ored population of this country, both bond and free, by John Murray, through John M. Spear, in the summer of 1852. Containing important instruction to the Inhabitants of the Earth. Carefully prepared for publication, with a Sketch of the Author's earthly Life, and a brief description of the Spiritual Experience of the Medium. By S. C. Hewitt. Boston: Bela Marsh, 25 Cornbill-1852. pp. 167.

This volume is dedicated 'to all lovers of noble thought, whose souls aspire to harmony and the joys it to the present year, and demonstrated the fidelity of of perfect life.' Its claims are extraordinary, and will the abolitionists to their principles-showing that they generally be regarded as preposterous; but they are worthy of a candid investigation, as they belong to a position they occupy, whether relating to Church or class of phenomena every where abounding, yet every State-the religion or politics of the country. At the where baffling satisfactory solution, marvellous in the close, many a friendly hand gave ours a warm grasp, highest degree, and professedly emanating from the and many a benediction was invoked upon our head. spirit world.' Of the medium, in the present case The next day we went to Byberry, in Bucks coun- (JOHN M. SPEAR,) it is stated that he is a medium ty, in company with our much respected and very for writing, for speaking, and for healing-the last faithful friend Robert Purvis, where, under his hos- gift 'seeming to be the leading power with which he warmest affection can give. He has a farm of one en of his having been sent, by direction of friendly hundred and forty acres, level as the surface of the spirits, to places and persons unknown, and for what ocean in a calm, fertile and well-cared for; and some purpose equally unknown to himself until the seof the finest stock in the Commonwealth, having re- quel revealed it; which was, to alleviate the pain of cattle shows in that region, notwithstanding the pop- stance, with surprising success. On his part, in every

from executing what otherwise it would be his pastime to achieve. His wife is a daughter of the late celebrated and justly venerated colored sail-maker of Philadelphia, James Forten, who was as perfect a gentleman and as worthy a citizen as ever trod upon the American soil. In her features, and the amiability of her spirit, she strongly resembles her father. They have a lovely family of children, but last year met with a heavy bereavement in the loss of their oldest boy, who was a youth of extraordinary promise. In the evening, a large circle of anti-slavery friends came together from various sections of the neighborhood, and time flew rapidly in the joyous interchange of thought and feeling that then took place. Such gatherings are never to be forgotten. Travel where

you may, abolitionists are characterised by intellect- to his own diseased condition and remarkable cure by

bracing sympathy, an anti-sectarian spirit, and rare Subsequently, though having no taste or skill it that direction, his hand was seized and used, by an The next morning, it was extremely gratifying to invisible operator, to make a diagram of the human find ourselves, in compliance with an invitation pre- body; first, the hand-next, the sole of the footviously given, once more at the breakfast-table of our then a side view of the foot and leg, up to the knee esteemed friend, CYRUS PIERCE, where we passed an | -and, finally, other parts of the body-accompanied hour very pleasantly and profitably; -after which, with beautiful, appropriate and significant mottoes. being greatly pressed for time to meet other engage- Afterwards, Mr. Spear 'found himself drawing very ments, Mr. and Mrs. Purvis took us in their carriage singular and sometimes beautiful diagrams of things to Wrightstown, accompanied by our friend J. N. Buffum of Lynn, to the charming residence of the or heard of before. Some sixteen of these were executed to the state of the Chapman family, where we were entertained (with cuted, at intervals, in the course of a few weeks." many others) in a manner which must make us life- Some of these diagrams we have seen, and they are long debtors to its worthy occupants. There, too, we very curious, we must confess-such as Mr. Spear, had the pleasure of meeting with a numerous circle by his own skill, could not have designed or exe

Mr. Spear has received various communications os tensibly from the upper sphere, to the last of which to find ourselves, as soon as practicable, and shall en- ten spirits signed their names, each in a different handwriting. Among the names thus appended were Benjamin Rush, Roger Sherman, John Howard, John

We are further told, that some three while Mr. Spear was engaged in drawing the brated John Murray, the founder of the Unit denomination in this country, introduced h a very marked and prominent way, through medium; and informed him that the drawing thereafter, cease, and that he would give lengthy communication. Since that time, i has not been moved for the execution of any pictures. Very soon after the above interview following was written by Mr. Spear's hand in a

· I will teach thee to-day, at three o'clock, reporter present, that the words I speak my arefully recorded.

John Minney

At the appointed time, in company with se friends, Mr. Spear became seated in his chush phonographic reporter having been engaged in port what might be said. The message del that occasion was the beginning of the twain are published in this volume. They are streng spirit, and treat upon the following subjects: spirit, and treat upon the tonorming surjects - rates hood of God and Brotherhood of Man; The Life hood of God and Drondersono or Jann; the Lind Jesus and the Death of Man; Life of the Spirit the Death ; Things soon to take place; Religion and is Teachers; Charitable Institutions; Bondage; Equiity, and Spiritual Thought-Reading; Rightcomes Hidden Things Revealed; the New Teachers. How far these resemble the discourses of Murray, when he was in the flesh, we cannot judge, not having red

This volume contains an interesting sketch of the mortal life of John Murray, and also a well-executed portrait of that eminent man. Altogether, it is wellcalculated to excite curiosity and nimulate inquiry Mr. Spear is too well known for his philanth labors and upright life to need us to certify, that we believe him to be incapable of intentional d in a case like this.

Six Years in a Georgia Prison. By Lewis W. Paine. This is the second edition of a narrative cover

about two hundred pages, duodecimo, of a Rhota Island man, who was thrown into prison in same State, because he exercised a common feeling of he manity. In other words, he helped a fugitive sim to escape from bondage. This was his crime. By adventures and sufferings, in and out of prison, an briefly and plainly told. The book is published by Bela Marsh, Boston, and for sale by the author,

MR. MAY'S SERMON ON THE CHARACTER OF DAY. IEL WEBSTER. This Sermon occupies our first page; and very worthily; being characterized by a de moral tone, an earnest spirit, and a reverent ; for truth and justice, 'without respect of percent For the privilege of laying it before our readen, ur would proffer to its widely beloved author their than pulpit is demonstrated afresh in the fact, that, of hundreds of sermons that have been delivered on the death of the great Northern Apostate, seasely half a dozen have spoken in any other terms than those of the most extravagant eulogy. Mr. May's is one d the honorable exceptions.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE AND MANNERS, Meson John P. Jewett & Co., the Publishers of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' having received the following epistle from the South, have handed the same over to us :-MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1851

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Dec. 74, 1031.

I send you an advertisement for your paper. The Liberator, supposing you will publish it as a resemmendation for 'Uncle Tom.' \$500 additional wills given, if she is brought back by the man who sha

\$75 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th day of September last, a light-colored mulatto Nego We man, named Mary Ann or Polly. She is rathrum has straight black hair, and generally keeps it me also is tasty in her dress. Her face is rather lang-brather high check hones, and is slightly frekinlittle round shouldered.

She took off with her two dresses, one a white

the other a brown figured calleo, and a pink beging the usually wears two gold rings, one plain, the other a double heart. She wears No. 4 ladies sheet. She is intelligent, and converses well-ean rea probably write. I will give fifty dollars if the State, or seventy-five dollars if taken out State, and confined in jail so that I can get her.

Aberdeen, Miss., Nov. 22d, 1852. Put this in Uncle Tom's pipe, and smoke it.

Here is another received from the Sou the same firm, accompanied by a mutilated copy · Uncle Tom's Cabin, in order to make the passy more burdensome :-Let it please your misrepresentation to keep a

documents North of Mason and Dickson's line.

THE CONVENTION. The Commonicealth gives ! following as the official account of the vote of they ple of Massachusetts on the question, 'Is it expel that delegates be chosen to meet in Convention is nstitution of this Commonwealth?

Counties.	Yeas.	
ffolk,	3977	
ex.	8567	
ddlesex,	10.755	
preester,	13,435	
mpshire,	2729	
mpden,	3986	
nklin,	3101	
kshire,	4007	
rfolk,	4569	
sto!,	6166	
mouth,	4368	
nstable,	1063	
ntucket,	248	
kes,	228	
n u = y		
	66,298 of calling Conve	

FRIENDLY GIFTS. In November, we rece etter from our much esteemed friend Esta Class Twinsburg, Ohio, informing us that three b apples—to wit, one from himself, one from H. You and the third from H. Proctor-had been forms to us by railroad; and enclosing five dollar to at for the freight on the same. After waiting nearly month, two of the barrels came to hand, but third has not yet arrived. If this is a specimen of the usual despatch and care of articles on the great fig. ern railroad, we think it is quite time to call for a re-

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of size rel of apples from our friend Dr. Avecares Tarad

Also, a basket of very nice preserves from Else Framingham. Lee, of New Bedford, which are very acceptable at the gift of one identified with a prescribed race. For a Christmas token, our friend Laway Fath of North Abitations North Abington, sent us the largest and finet [8] of chickens we have ever had served up on our fact ly table.

To all these kind donors, we proffer our very purp ful acknowledgments.

GIDDINGS AND HALE. The recent hold and coning' speech of Mr. Grodies in the U. S. Home Representatives, and the frank and manly speech Mr. Halls in the Senate, occupy our last page, at will be the complete will be thoroughly perused by our resders, a any urgency to do so on our part. The campag opens well. Can any one tell us what has become the Baltimore 'finality'?

The letter of our friend Docours, of Island, was duly received, and abould have been mit promptly acknowledged. We shall take the life's to publish the substance of it in our next number.

SOUTH, A. S. SOCIETY.

the following a Committee to nominate the ensuing year :- Josiah Henshaw, of

ockfield; Joshua Spooner, of Worcester;

of Southboro'; Joseph A. Howland and

Estle, of Worcester. The following persons

inted a Committee on Finance:-Joshua

John H. Crane, Joseph A. Howland, Dr. O.

s were then made by Parker Pillsbury,

to adjourn to half past one, Sunday after-

rat. P. M. Met according to adjournment, the

mired. That the anti-slavery enterprise is more

grande, moral or political, against slavery-ex-

by purchase of territory or by seizing it in

nquest;-it is more than a vindication of

of speech, of the press, or of locomotion; -

than a controversy about the constitution-

Fugitive Slave Laws, or the writ of habeas

the right of jury trial for fugitive slaves ;-

a direct, exterminating and everlasting

pinst the doctrine, that man ever, under any

r conceivable circumstances, can be made the

nd, That any voluntary union or confedera

slaveholders in a government is a violation

Higher Law,' and a sin and crime against

man; and hence we utterly repudiate the

and language of J. R. Giddings, in his

Congress on the 23d of last June, where he

aly separate the Federal Government from all

My for slavery, and confine it to the States

nerly belongs, and then will agitation in Con-

a regard to it - then will Congress have noth-

with it; and, like a band of FREEMEN, a band

OTHERS!! we can meet and legislate for the

of the country, the improvement of mankind,

ved, That slavery, with all its chapters and

profigacy in the vilest political party is any

noty is a slave-breeder and a slaveholder, or

semmunion table with them, as with Chris-

and Christian ministers. A vast majority of

arch and ministry not only deny that slavery

blessed of God-practised by patriarchs

by the approving seal of Jesus, and directly

thy his holy apostles; and so to be practised

etuated as a most important part of God's

for the salvation of Africa, and the hasten

the millennium throughout the world.

S. Foster then addressed the meeting, on the

emings of the Free Soil party. Mr. Emory

begged the privilege of defending that party

ning, when there should be more time.

a Lucy Stone followed Mr. Foster, in one of her

and impressive speeches, in which she alluded

grit Smith's admitting that Scott and Pierce

lection was then taken to defray expenses.

the Kelley Foster offered the following preamble

heres, the people of this country are not gov-

by office-holders, or legislative acts, either of

states or the nation, but by the average public

ent of the particular locality in which they re-

lved, That the work, and the only work to be in order to sweep slavery from our land, is so to

rate public sentiment, that no person or party

e country shall be able to keep the slave in his

n by Han. Charles Sumner in the Senate of the

8. Faster, Samuel May, Jr., and Rev. T. W. Hig-

sted to adjourn till half past 6 o'clock in the eve-

al Henshaw, from the Committee to nomine

s for the ensuing year, reported the following :-

President-Effingham L. Capron, of Worcester.

Vice-Presidents-Josiah Henshaw, of West eld; Adiu Ballou, of Milford; Clark Aldrich,

Daniel S. Whitney, of Boylston; Moses

of Southboro'; Joshua Spooner, of Worcester.

Recording Secretary-Emeline A. Loveland, of

rresponding Secretary-John H. Crane, of

Treasurer-John M. Fisk, of West Brookfield.

Executive Committee-Samuel May, Jr., of

er; Abby K. Foster, of Worcester; E. D. Dra-

Milford; Sarah H. Earle, of Worcester; E. A.

Joseph A. Howland, of Worcester.

do.; Olive Loveland, do.; Henry Carpenter,

NING. Long before the time appointed for the

wing. Not only every seat was occupied, but

art of the Hall, excepting a very small space

of the platform. After the reading and adop-

the report of the nominating committee, and

ing of Mrs. Foster's resolutions, Mr. Amory

me forward and took the platform, and spoke

of the Free Soil party, and in denunciation

his remarks, considerable disturbance was

people near the door, who not only dis-

-promising to sustain the charges he had

inst the American A. S. Society in wri-

ident, and by Mr. and Mrs. Foster; being

me future time. He was requested to go on,

that he should have a hearing, -Mrs. Foster

our platform, she would not consent to

owing that it contains sentiments unworthy

carks were then made by Rev. T. W. Higgin-

hemselves, but the city, by their ungentle-

States, It was sustained by - Stuart,

on now took place in regard to the course

iel S. Whitney, of Boylaton, offered a few re-

ed at Baltimore

rable men, though supporting the platforms

and crime, but boldly preach that it is of heav

its baptisms or sacraments. Every Doctor

es of crime, is in the American church. No

elecation of the race."

le may have been its origin.

chattels of his fellow-man.

in the chair. The following resolutions

Faster, and Stephen S. Foster.

offered by Parker Pillabury : -

words I speak may be JOME MUREAY. company with several ed in his chamber, a been engaged to re-

message delivered on g of the twelve which They are excellent in ring subjects :- Father.
of Man; The Life of Life of the Spirit after clace; Religion and its ons; Bondage; Equal. ading: Righteousness; P. New Teachers. How es of Murray, whou he judge, not having read

steresting sketch of the Altogether, it is well-and stimulate inquiry. n for his philanthropic us to certify, that we intentional deception

By Lewis W. Paine. of a marrative covering luadecimo, ef a like n into prison in a slave common feeling of huhelped a fugitive siave is was his crime. Ris and out of prison, sre book is published by ale by the author. E CHARACTER OF DAY.

occupies our first page; characterized by a deep and a reverent regard at respect of persons, t before our readers, we oved author their thanks lization of the American in the fact, that, of hunbeen delivered on the Apostate, searcely half ther terms than those of Mr. May's is one of

IND MANNERS. Mesers. blishers of 'Uncle Tom's ollowing epistle from the Tenn., Dec. 24, 1852. nt for your paper, 'The il publish it as a recom-\$500 additional will be by the man who stels

ARD. ber, on the 27th day of sed mulatto Negro Wo-lly. She is rather small, generally keeps it neat; face is rather long—has d is slightly freekled—a

dresses, one a white and lico, and a wink boanet. rings, one plain, the other No. 4 ladies' shoes. She well-ean read print, an fifty dollars if taken in illurs if taken out of the that I can get her.

SSES MCALLISTER. ipe, and smoke it. ived from the South b by a mutilated copy er to make the postage

nd Dickson's line. NOLO SETT. Commonwealth gives the

int of the vote of the peoquestion, Is it expedient Commonwealth ?" on th

ed friend ERRA CLARE, of us that three barrels of uself, one from H. Young. or-had been forwarded osing five dollars to pay After waiting nearly a f this is a specimen of the rticles on the great Westuite time to call for a refledge the receipt of a bor-

Dr. Avorstus Tarte co preserves from Ellen are very acceptable as er friend Lawis Ford, of e largest and finest pait d served up on our fami-

no proffer our very grain-

e recent hold and excit s in the U. S. House nk and manly speech of by our readers, without our part. The campaign

riend Dougutt, of Long We regret that we cannot find room, this week, d should have been more To shall take the liberty ester County N. D. A. S. Society. in our next number.

MIDAL MEETING OF WORCESTER CO.,

annal meeting was held at Worcester, Dec. 9th, in Horticultural Hall, commencing on yening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. The meeting was rder by the President, E. L. Capron; and, en upon its consumers and society generally, and I on the following persons were appointed a mmittee :- Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester ; West Brookfield; Parker Pillsbury, N. H.: Stephen S. Foster and Abby while real interest on his part, with its effective power of Worcester; and Sallie Holley, of

THE TOBACCO CURSE.

Priend Trask, in the course of his lectures, spoke of the enormous amount of money expended annually for tobacco in its various forms. He also spoke of the uncleanliness of the habit of using the nauseous and filthy weed, and its annoyance to those whose sense of taste and smell is not disordered by its dissipating effects. He dwelt at considerable length upon the evil effects which the chewing, smoking and breathing of this weed have upon the human species, disordering the mind, and violating every law of the system, producing general debility, (in a greater or less degree,) and sometimes derangement, and, in most cases, preupon the hearer, takes its place. and sometimes derangement, and, in most cases, pre- TP A correspondent of the Gazette thinks the the use of this powerful narcotic. He told the people my opinion (trusting in the faithfulness of those interested in the cause) that his prediction will prove true, 'He seemed always to be speaking for his or rather, what is quite as likely, that members will be expelled for not using it, or, in other words, for opposing its use, thereby disturbing the peace of a to-bacco-using church; but, be that as it may, this reform, like other reforms, will have its day; and I hope, that as the anti-slavery cause has furnished us with a key, one that is suitable to unlock the events in the progress of all other reforms, one after another.

It is for William H. Seward to blush and not for march of time, those reforms, one after another, It is for William H. Seward to blush, and not fo like the rolling billows of the ocean, break upon us, more consistent men. we shall not have forgotten how to use the key, finding ourselves standing in the same position to them that the great body of the American Church and peositing in that State. settling in that State.

Senator Cushing, then, is a black man himself, not on the contrary, that all anti-slavery reformers will be ready, not only to hail with joy the opening up of every new reform that tends to the elevation of man, but also to make any personal sacrifice necessary to the consistent advocacy of the cause, remembering that he who is unwilling to pluck out a right eye, or cut

ed. That the doctrine of 'Freedom national very sectional' is a specious and dangerous lengthy, I will close by saying, that Mr. Trask obtain- reared among its influences .-- Salem Free morals or politics, that should be utterly ed a goodly number of names to the anti-tobacco pledge, and visited several of our schools with a very and repudiated, no matter how high or how happy effect.

Yours for the right, LEWIS FORD. Abington, Dec. 5.

For the Liberator.

WHERE IS THE SPIRIT LAND?

BY LUCY A. COLBY. Where is the Spirit Land? O tell me, ye who know, Where over the silver sand The heavenly waters flow? For my soul is wildly yearning Toward the loved and unreturning, Who left me long ago! Tell me, ye orbs that roll,

And shed your beams afar. O tell this sorrowing soul Where its lost loved ones are Tell me if ye behold them Where God's great love enfolds them! Tell me, Sun, Moon, and Star! Tell me, ye flowers that grow In field, and wood, and dell,

O tell me if ye know Where the Beloved dwell! Ye look so pure and holy, On the green sod bending lowly, It seemeth ye might tell! Tell me, ye graves where rest

The forms that oft of yore I tenderly carest; Where is that happy Shore, That Country of the Blest, Where I may hope to meet them, And in joy's dear transport greet them,

When Life's last pang is o'er! Where is the Heavenly Clime. The Land all pure and fair, Whose joy and peace sublime My spirit longs to share?

Thus, day by day, in sadness, I think upon its gladness, And still keep crying- Where?' Danvers, Mass., Dec. 11, 1852.

The debate on Woman's Rights, at the Mechanic's Lyceum, on Monday evening, was, intensely interests? Well said, Mr. Journal. Let this be his encomium—he truly deserves it.—Commonwealth.

The President and his Haytien Diplomacy.—We translate the following from the New York Abend Zeitung, and is one of the most accomplished speakers now living. We know of no person, of either sex, who excels her in grace of manner, ease and fluency of speech, readiness in the command of her resources, as well as in the abundance of those resources, in elegance and simplicity of language, logical precision, said in the abundance of those resources, in elegance and simplicity of language, logical precision, so gacity, and with the admirable courtesy with which she treated her opponents. There are not many of the male sex in this country who would be a match for her in all the higher powers of debate.—Beverly Citizen. the higher powers of debate .- Beverly Citizen.

commence, the spacious Hall was filled to

Fishery News.

Among the indefatigable anti-slavery laborers in New England, is Daniel Fosten. Mr. Foser's system of labor, as we understand it, is an admirable one. After lecturing in a place, he starts out with his note book for recording new subscribers to the Liberator, subscriptions to the anti-slavery funds, together with his bundle of anti-slavery hooks, visiting from house to house, pros and antis, preaching the gospel of freedom. We will warrant, that by this means he is thoroughly furnished for his public lectures, and that he thus finds abundant ammunition to produce any amount of explosion.—Penn. Freeman. members of the American A. S. Society. At of of the meeting, before the gentleman had

solved to secure the services of the Hon. E. F. Chambers, lata Indiges, late Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, to argue the Lemmon shave case before the U.S. S. preme Court, should the case be brought before that tribunal. They pledge themselves to subscribe a large fee, and case, and no equal in position. This they had a right to acknowledge. But, the poor miscreants, could they find no more manly way of doing so? If this is an indication of the course to be pursued under the new administration, Hunkerism is going to teach itself a lesson. John P. Hale can afford to lose it, but it cannot afford to lose him. Let it east off him and every honorable man who is disgusted by such proscription, and it will soon have revealed to itself its own contemptibility and weakness. The former being its natural element, it may not dislike, but when it sinks under the latter, it may cry out even to such thavior. Mr. Carter refused to go on with the audience, unless our opponents could be the afternoon, and supported them in a and earnest speech. He commented on the sinks under the latter, it may cry out even to such sinks under the latter, it may cry out even to such them. Charles Sumner, made in the U. S. a radical as John P. Hale for help.—Commonwealth.

'Gag Atherion.' We understand that the newly | The Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, lectured last Monday and Tuesday evening, in the Congregational church in this place, on the deleterious effects of tobactor upon its consumers and society generally, and I of estiling him there; but Gag and the Democratic educations of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, and there was talk to state the state of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, and there was talk to state the state of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, and there was talk to state the state of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, and there was talk to state the state of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, and there was talk the state of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, and there was talk the fleek was talk the fleek was talk to state the fleek was talk to st on upon its consumers and society generally, and I trust permanent good was effected.

Mr. Trask is less formal in appearing before and addressing a public audience than most speakers are, while real interest on his part, with its effective power where Gag has the control of affairs.—Lowell Ameri-

mature death. He also gave us some startling facts, where death had been produced in a few hours, by the U. S. Senate is as honorable to them as him. We differ from that correspondent, in our belief that it the use of this powerful narcotic. He told the people that it was a sinful habit, and prophesied that within twenty-five years, in Massachusetts, churches would excommunicate their members for using it; and it is moral courage to do that, he would have been rejected almost unanimously.—Salem Freeman.

off a right arm, for the cause's sake, is unworthy of the same.

But, fearing this communication is already too But, fearing this communication is already too in the has been born in a Christian country, and

An Honest Villain .- A New York fillibuster pri of the baser sort, advocating Duff Green's scheme of protecting the Republic of Dominica,' by colonizing it with armed emigrants, thus states its views of the rights of our nation in the case:

Our government has never recognized "Hayti as a nation, and it never will. Consequently, they are outlaws, and we have a right to do what we please with them. We hope to see companies organized t go and take possession of the "Empire" portion of S Domingo.'

That editor wears the stamp of his villany on his brow. Would every journal, really in sympathy with this and similar schemes of national robbery, do the same, we should have less to fear. An open scoundrel we can better defeat than the crafty and hypocri-

To A Georgia correspondent of the Janus, a German paper in New York, says that he was at Cedartown, lately, when a negress was hung, and thus relates the cause :-

. The master of the negress told her that he had sold the master of the negress told her that he had sold her four children to a man to whom they were to be delivered the next day. The purchaser was known throughout the neighborhood as a tyrant and miser, who not only half starved his slaves, but beat them brutally at every opportunity. The mother, who tenderly loved her children, was overcome with grief at the thought of having them sold to such a monster. She begged her master on her knees to keen the the thought of having them sold to such a monster.

She begged her master on her knees to keep the children, or, if they must be sold, to let them go to a more humane master. But all her efforts pr vain, and being driven to desperation, she on the fol-lowing night murdered the children. This was the crime for which she was hung.

Awful Death .- Where is the Responsibility !- Yesterday morning, says the Cincinnati Gazette of the 10th inst., a black man was found dead in a corn-field near Hamilton. From the fact that he was not recognised by any of the citizens, and that slave hunters passed through the place a few days since, it is supposed that he was a fugitive slave, and had hid where found, to escape detection. It is thought that cold, exposure and hunger were the causes which produced his death.

Alabama journals indicate an intention to extion to Mr. Fillmore to visit that State in or after March next, that an opportunity may be afforded to the citizens of expressing their appreciation of his fidelity to Southern interests.—Journal

We hope the renegade abolitionist will accept the invitation, and when once in Alabama, will there remain. The man who could sign such an atrocious act as the Fugitive Slave Law, should never live farther north than Tennessee. Fidelity to Southern ther north than Tennessee. 'Fidelity to Southern interests'! Well said, Mr. Journal. Let this be his

pared for such performances on the part of our quiet the higher powers of debate.—Beverly Citizen.

LET LUCY STONE lectured in this town, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week, to crowded houses. Her subject was, 'Woman's Rights,' and more eloquent, interesting or instructive lectures we have seldom, if ever listened to. We shall attempt no description of the lecturer or lecture, for we could do justice to neither, but advise even one who may have the opportunity to go and hear for themselves.—

Fitchburg News.

Among the indefatigable anti-slavery labor.

The more we become acquainted with the secret policy of the present administration with the secret policy of the present administration. with the secret policy of the present administration, the more astonished we become.'

The Lemmon Slaves.—The Albany Evening Journal understands that these slave, are now in Canada, 'where a friend, who had preceded them, owns (as the fruit of a few years' free labor) a handsome farm. The Baltimore Sun has the following, respecting the same individuals: 'A number of the farmers of Kent county, 'iduals: 'A number of the farmers of Kent county, widuals: 'A number of the Hon. E. F. Chambers, late Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, but a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Ours be the tears, though few, sincerely shed. that it contains sentiments unworthy that it contains that

accorded man back to bondage, and only ner to make the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of Mashia were then made by Rev. T. W. Higginand Mrs. Foster, and Wrs. B. Earle. The
small a sum could influence the decision of a judge.
It tell you, said Mr. Hale, in a recent address, that
for any men scho is capable of sitting on such a case, fire
dellars is a large bribe!

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

IND. Beecher's Prayer.—A writer in Frazer's Magazine, who gives an account of the Beecher Family,
says that he once heard Dr. Lyman Beecher offer a
prayer, in which occurred the following:—

'And, O Lord! grant that we may not despise our
rulers; and grant that they may not act so that we
can't help it.'

Should We Figure that we cannot find room, this week,
it was considered.

And, O Lord! grant that we may not despise our
rulers; and grant that they may not act so that we
can't help it.'

A Dreadful Tragedy.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated October 12th, and published in the Baltimore Sun, contains the following account of an awful tragedy committed at Rio:—

THE BAZAR—IMPROVE THE TIME.

The Anti-Slavery Bazar in the Horticultural Hall, School Street, will probably close on Saturday evening.

edy committed at Rio:—

An awful tragedy occurred here last night; a father murdered his daughter, son, and an Englishman. The young girl had been wronged; the father discovered her shame, swore death to the seducer, the Englishman—found him with Lis daughter, drove a bullet through his heart, and dashed madly at his daughter with a knife. The son and brother placed himself before her, and received the blade of the knife in his ide. The father, seeming a maniae, wanted more blood to wash out the stain upon his daughter's honor, and with another plunge stabbed her to the heart. The Englishman died immediately, the son lived three hours, and the daughter still breathes, but will not live. The father, a highly respectable Brazilian, immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

Late from Texas .- It is reported that Mr. Flourney who came passenger by the steamship Texas, on her last trip from New Orlears, and proceeded with his negroes to Port Lavaca, lost some eight or ten of them directly after landing at Lavaca. It is stated that they died with the cholera.

they died with the cholera.

A letter to Mr. Dean, dated Coal Springs, Dec. 2d, says, 'One of the Alabama company, Mr. Snow, has died of the cholera, together with eight or ten of his negroes.' Mr. Dean is also informed from other sources, that Mr. Hamlin II. Lewis, Mr. Robert Scott, and Mr. John E. Scott have also died of the same disease, together with some forty or fifty negroes belonging to Mr. Hamlin H. Lewis, Mrs. Dixon H. Lewis and Mr. Scott.

Cuban Statistics.—As the question of Cuban annexation promises to be the question of the next four years, the following statistics may not be uninteresting. The whole population is about 1,200,000 of these, about 500,000 are of Spanish origin, mostly white; about 100,000 free blacks; and about 600,000 free blacks; and about 600,000 for the blac

bacco and coffee.

1 In Hauver's district, Frederick county, Maryland, it is said there is not a single slave-owner, and perhaps not one slave. In Catoctin, the adjoining the start are but two slaves and one slave-owner. district, there are but two slaves and one slave-owner. In Jackson district, there are but thirteen slaves and seven slaveholders. In these districts, which contain one ninth of he entire population of the county, there are but fifteen slaves and eight slaveholders. The citizens reside in a mountainous section of coun-

Miss Mary Berry, the intimate friend of Horae Walpole, whose hand and coronet she declined, is dead, in her 90th year. She was a brilliant woman and clever writer, and with her sister Agnes, enjoyed wide-spread reputation in English society for more than seventy years.

Sir John Guest is dead. He was one of the ost extensive iron-masters in Wales, and frequently employed upwards of two thousand men.

The Duke of Wellington, according to D'Israeli, won fifteen great battles, and captured three thou-

Some indefatigable searcher after knowledge it, and that his name it. full counts fourteen letters.

Estraraganes.—The extravagance the city and peo-ple of New York city are going into, says the Express, exceeds any thing in previous history. Costly houses of \$75.000 and \$100.000, with furniture, mirrors, carpeting, pictures, frescoes, &c., to match, are not un-common—but there are dinners, soirees, fetes, dresses, &c., to match. We hear of balls the past week, in which diamonds and emeralds were worn on the person worth \$30,000. Thousand dollar dresses are uncommon. Dinner parties are spoken of, where la-dies appear in cloaks embroidered with pearls, &c. What are we coming to?

*What constitutes the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, having twenty-three Representatives and six Senators in Congress, was, says the Newburyport Herald, not many years ago, one Congressional District; and the representative who then represent-ed all this territory is yet living.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24

Distressing Calamity.—Last night, Abraham Lisk, whilst proceeding from Little York to Easton, Pa., fell down in the road from fatigue, and was found this morning in a dying state from exposure. He was carried to the farm-house of Samuel Duckworth, whose wife, coming suddenly into the room, was so shocked at the sight of the unfortunate man, that she fell on the floor, and died almost instantly. Lisk lived but a few minutes after reaching the house. The Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.—The Traveller learns from good authority, that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, is about to visit

Great Britain. She has lately received a letter fre Dr. Wardlaw, tendering her, in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow, an invitation to visit England at their expense. This invitation she has accepted, and will soon sail for England. Uncle Tom's Cabin has been translated into

Welsh. The first number appears in the Drych, (published in New York) under the title of 'Caban F' Another Change in the 'Commonwealth.'- The name

Another Change in the Commonweath. — The name of Charles List' is removed from the Commonwealth newspaper, and that of Mr. J. D. Baldwin substituted. It is said that the Hon. Samuel E. Sewall is Mr. Baldwin's partner, and that Mr. Robert Carter is likely to become the political editor again. Mr. Baldwin was formerly publisher of the Hartford Republican. BUFFALO, Dec. 22.

A diabolical murder has been committed in the neighborhood of this city. Mr. John Brown, of the town of Pembroke, started on Monday with his own team for this city, accompanied by his wife and son, and this morning the dead body of Mr. Brown, with his band beautiful morning the dead body of Mr. Brown, with his head beaten in, was found on the plank road near the North Alden Station, on the Buffalo and Rochester railroad. His clother were all torn, and his pockets

Thirteen vessels have been lost from the Glones ter fishing fleet during the year 1852, five of them with their crews. The insurance on them was \$36,700, and the total value about \$45,000.

The Whig vote at the late Presidential election 1.373.020; the Democratic, 1,587,709; the Fre Soil.155.948.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. The Great and General THE STATE LEGISLATURE. The Great and General Court of Massachusetts, for 1853, assembles at the State House in Boston, on Wednesday of next week. The Boston Almanae furnishes us with a list of the members elect, classifying the House as follows: Whigs, 150; Democrats, 70; Free Democrats, 54; National Democrats, 15—giving the Whigs a majority of 11. The same authority classifies the House upon the Liquor Law 138 in favor, 119 against, and 42 unknown. Law, 138 in favor, 119 against, and 42 unknown.

At the burning of the Valley Hotel, at Bellow Falls, on Monday morning, last week, two girls jumper from the third story, and fell with great force upon the frozen ground beneath, one of them having her backbroken, and the other her ribs. They are not expected

Horrible.—A woman, named Grey, was found dead in her room in the south part of the village of Linsing-burgh, N. Y., on Wednesday morning. When discovered, the body was found in a sitting posture against the wail, and the room presented the appearance of the most abject want. She had two small children; one of them, a little boy, three years old, was found in the bed; the other, an infant of fifteen months, was found upon the floor, almost dead, its life only being preserved by the warmth communicated to its body by a dog, which had kept its midnight vigil, laying close by and partly across the infant sleeper's vital parts.

the nobility of England. The Earl of Carlisle is announced to lecture on Gray, in Sheffield; the Duke of Newcastle is to lecture to the mechanics at Worksop; Sir Alexander Cockburn at Southampton, and Lord John Russell at Manchester. Nobility is looksteen under the state of the Schools, the Fernander Cockburn at Southampton, and Lord John Russell at Manchester. ing up!

tutions. The volume will make about 400 pages 12mo., with engravings. Orders are respectfully sormering debt, suddenly refused to make any provision, under the pretence that she had been cheated by Aer ones agents. Years have passed, and she has become a by-word. This year she has submitted the question to the people, (the debtors,) and they have decided against paying, or acknowledging any longer, the debt. Every other State meets its engagements.

'The rule (says a journal) might be carried further, and the murderer, burglar, thief and pickpocket be allowed to decide his own case.'

tutions. The volume will make about 400 pages 12mo., with engravings. Orders are respectfully so-CHARLES SPEAR,

Editor of the Prisoner's Friend,
136 Washington street, Boston.

DANIEL FOSTER,

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—

Coventry, R. I. Sat. eve'g and Sun.Jan.1 & 2

East Greenwich, R. I. Tuesday, 4.

Westerly, R. I. Wednesday, 5

Mystie Bridge, Conn. Thursday, 6

ning. It presents the most beautiful and valuable collection of articles ever witnessed on any similar ecasion in Boston. Let the remaining two days be busily employed in making the most liberal purchase The receipts this year should, for various weighty con sidera ions, considerably exceed those of the last year Every body can buy something. Don't visit it merely to gratify an idle curiosity.

THE REPRESHMENT TABLE AT THE BAZAAR.

As it is impossible to arrange a Refreshment Roor this year in connection with the Anti-Slavery Bazaar we trust that the anti-slavery friends in Boston and its vicinity will see to it that the Refreshment Table is a undantly and elegantly supplied.

Donations of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Milk and Cream, Cold Meats, Cake and Confectionary, are requested.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED. Mrs. MARY BROWN, in Dutton Place, 13 Southac street, needs employment, She is an intelligent and capable woman, and is ready lo do washing or other domestic labor. She has sever children, dependent on her labor and care. We have satisfactory evidence of her industry and integrity,

Shekinah is before us. The leading chapter is devoted to the Biography of Benjamin Franklin, and the first slaves. Cuba is 780 miles long, and averages about 52 miles in width; and contains about 43,000 square miles peing only some 7000 square miles semaller than New York. Its principal productions are sugar, toopher. 'THE CELESTIAL LIFE ON EARTH,' by W. S. Courtney, is an excellent article.

THE SHEKINAH. The December number of the

pledged to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at their Annual Meeting in January last, (or previously,) are earnestly requested to forward the same, as early as possible, to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHIL-BRICK, or to the undersigned, at 21 Cornhill, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, JR. Boston, Dec. 8, 1852

BE PARTICULAR. All letters, intended for WENDELL PHILLIPS, should be addressed to him at Northampton Mass., and not at Boston.

General Agent.

A GIFT BOOK FOR THE SEASON. A very pretty volume, entitled 'LITTLE SILVERSTRING,' by WM. OLAND BOURNE, and designed as a jurchile gift-book for Christmas and New Year, has recently been published in New York, and we presume may be readily found at the Bookstores in Boston. Its author is the son of one whose memory will ever be deeply cherunder difficulties has discovered that Franklin Pierce is the fourteenth President, that his initials stand for the following as a specimen of this meritorious work:

MY LITTLE GIRL.

I have a bonnie little girl, Who often climbs upon my knee, And turns her blue and sparkling eye In loving glances unto me

She twines her arms around my neck, And clasps me in her fond embrace;
And now her fingers catch the pen
With which these simple lines I trace. Her patting step I love to hear-

The tripping of those little feet— They bid my heart with love awake, And quicker with affection beat. She talks, and laughs, and sits, and runs .-All other children do the same; But then, of all the world, I know

I still love best her cherished name. Her gentle heart is full of love, Her voice is music to my car— Her ringing laugh, joy's golden sound, More than fine gold to me is dear.

There never was her like, I'm sure! Who ever had so blue an eye?
No little girl has ever spoke
Such loving words—I scarce know why! Somehow, a strong and lasting chord

Has bound my soul—it ne'er can break!

It binds her close and closer still,

Whone'er I sleep—whene'er I wake!

And oft I ask, with carnest prayer,
That grace may all her soul subdue;
May make her spirit pure and fair,
And all her inmost heart renew.

And then, when she and I have passed Life's changing road with trusting heart, May we unite in heaven above, There never, never more to part !

Here is another, equally apt :-

LITTLE PINK.

On a swinging little shelf Were some pretty little books,
And I reckoned from their looks
That the darling little elf,
Whose they were,
Yes the careful vide vide Was the careful, tidy girl,

With her auburn hair a-curl.

Never careless thrown around.

In a little chest of drawers Every thing was nice and prim, And was always kept so trim, That her childish little stores, Books or toys, In good order could be found,

And she laid her bonnet by,
When she hastened home from school;
For it was her constant rule—
And she was resolved to try,

School or home, How to prove the saying true-

When she put away her shawl, Nicely laying by her book, She had only once to look In its place, to find her doll; She could shut her smiling eyes, Sure to find her pretty prize

See her books! how clean they are! Corners not turned down, I know! There's a marker made to show In her lessons just how far. Dog-eared books Are a certain sign to me, That the girl must careless be!

Horrible.—A woman, named Grey, was found dead in her room in the south part of the village of Lunsingburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday morning. When discovered, the body was found in a sitting posture against the wall, and the room presented the appearance of the most abject want. She had two small children; one of them, a little boy, three years old, was found upon the floor, almost dead, its life only being preserved by the warmth communicated to its body by a dog, which had kept its midnight vigil, laying close by and partly across the infant sleeper's vital parts.

The first railroad engine ever set in motion on the other side of the Mississippi, was placed upon the there was a fire in a cooking stove. It is supposed that the children, in getting upon the bed, threw a portion of the bed clothing upon the bed, threw a portion of the bed clothing upon the stove, and eaght fire. The children's bodies were taken to the watch house, and a jury of inquest summoned by Coroner Pratt. Fire and Loss of Life.-Thursday afternoon, about

> A NEW WORK. The subscriber proposes to publish a volume in re-lation to the Prisoners of England, the Ragged Schools, the Female Asylums, and Reformatory Insti-tutions. The volume will make about 400 pages 12mo., with engravings. Orders are respectfully so-licited.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as Sunday, January 2. Waltham; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Vest Newbury, Georgetown, New Mills,

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Danvers Port, (New Mills,) on Saturday evening and Sunday, through the day and evening, January 8th and 9th. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, and other speakers, are expected to be present.

C. T. REMOND, President.

JOSEPH MERRILL, Rec. Sec.

MARRIED-In Sherburne, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. C. H. Webster of East Boston, Mr. Milton Z. Bullard of North Bellingham, to Miss Mary Cozzens

DIED-In Hyannis, 24th instant, Andrew Parker, son of Thomas P. and Angelina J. Knox, aged five

Sleep, darling infant, sleep,—
Not on thy mother's breast,—
The little grave I see Is not my birdling's rest. But in that better land,
Where J. sus' gone, doth dwell
The spirit of my angel boy;
My heart replies, "Tis well." A. J. K.

At Dedham, recently, Miss Lucy Maria Allen, aged 28. A firm, faithful, intelligent abolitionist, she never faltered in her devotion to the Anti-Slavery cause, from her girlhood upward. Her interest in it continued unabated to the day of her death. Of unusual personal attractions, and uncommon intelligence and culture, she thought it not much to place herself by the head side of the recent habit. by the hated side of the most unhappy of her race. Unobtrusive and retiring, few, perhaps, knew her name; but to those few it is a precious memory.—
Those few survivors may well say with Wordsworth—

'She lived unknown, and few could know When Lucy ceased to be: But she is in her grave; and, O! The difference to me!'

An Edition for the Million.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FOR 371-2 CTS WE have yielded to the repeated and carnest solicitations of numerous friends of humanity, and now offer to them and to the public generally—TO THE LIVING MASSES—an edition of Mrs. Srow's unrivalled work at a price so low as to bring it within the means of every person. It seems a work of supererogation to speak in complimentary terms of a book,

OF ONE MILLION COPIES (1) of which have been printed, in this country and in Europe, in a little more than six months,—a saie which has no counterpart in the world's history. Yet, notwithstanding this immense sale, there are hundreds of thousands in our own country who have not yet perused the glowing pages of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, many of whom have been provented from doing so, from inability to purchase. To remove this obstacle, we have issued this edition

FOR THE MILLION. 20

And millions will now read it, and own it, and drink in its heavenly principles, and the living generations of men will imbibe its noble sentiments, and genera-tions yet unborn will rise up and bless its author, and thank the God of Heaven for inspiring a noble wo-man to utter such glowing, burning truths, for the re-demption of the oppressed millions of oar race. To Booksellers, Philanthropists, or Societies, who

wish to purchase the above by the thousand, for sale or distribution, a liberal discount will be made. The edition is very neatly printed in a large octavo pamphlet of 166 pages, double columns, thick paper covers, and firmly stitched. We now offer to the public the following editions :-

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. The edition for the Million, In German, (in press, to be published about the 1st of January, 1853.) The edition in two vols., bound in 37 1-2 cents. 50 cloth, best library edition, \$1 50 Superb Illustrated Edition, with 145 Original Designs, by Billings, en-graved by Baker & Smith, in 1 ol. octavo, cloth. Cloth, full gilt.

Extra Turkey, full gilt, JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS,

P. S.-Mas. STOWE IS NOW PREPARING, and in a few days will offer to the public, A KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Being a complete refutation of some charges which Being a complete retutation of some charges which have been made against her on account of alleged overstatements of facts in Uncle Tom. It will make a pamphlet of about 100 pages, double columns, and will present original facts and documents, most thoroughly establishing the truth of every statement thoroughly establishing one in her book. Price 25 cts.

SUPERB GIFT BOOKS.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

BOSTON, HAVE published the following superbly illustrated Gift Books:-HEAVEN AND ITS SCRIPTURAL EMBLEMS.

BY REV. RUFUS W. CLARK. This work is intended by the reverend and talented author to fill a place too much neglected in the Girt Book literature of our country, viz., the RELIGIOUS DEPARIMENT. He has presented a Picture of Heaven, drawn with graphic power and eloquence from Scripture emblems. Billings has illustrated it with FIVE ORIGINAL DESIGNS, engraved on steel, which we hesitate not to say have never been excelled, even by the exquisite pencil of Billings himself. In paper, printing and binding, we intend it shall be as near faultless as possible. In one volume 8vo. Price, in cloth, \$2.50; cloth gilt, \$3.50; Turkey, \$5.00. Ready December 1.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

Re-stereotyped in one octavo volume, with Steel Portraits of Mrs. Srows and LITTLE Eva, and illus-trated with ONE HUNDRED ORIGINAL DEtrated with ONE HUNDRED ORIGINAL DESIGNS, by BILLINGS; engraved in the highest style of Wood Engraving, by ten of the most distinguished artists in America. It is our intention to make of this one of the most splendid volumes, as to its engravings, its paper, printing, and binding, ever issued from the American press. It will be ready December 1. Price, in cloth, \$2.50; cloth gilt, \$3.50; Turkey, \$5.00. key, \$5 00. are respectfully solicited

BOOKS IN PRESS. THE BOOK OF ONE THOUSAND ANECDOTES, Humorous, grave, and witty. An interesting book. BY M. LAPAYETTE BURN.

THE SHADY SIDE Or, LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE. BY A PASTOR'S WIFE. THE PHILOSOPHY OF MYSTERIOUS AGENTS

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CUBAN ANNEXATION .--- THE SLAVE QUESTION.

SPEECH OF HON. J. R. GIDDINGS OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 14th, 1852.

In the House of Representatives,

December 14th, 1832.

Mr. Charman. I have isen with no intention to participate in this discussion of the tailf. I shatain from it for the reason that it has been discussed for mose than thirty years, by the ablest men in the nation, and no new theory or thoughts are likely to be elicited at this time. I abstain from it for the reasons that there is now no party which avows the piotective policy. I also abstain from its discussion for the reason that there is now no party which avows the piotective policy. I also abstain from its discussion for the reason that there is now no party which avows the piotective policy. I also abstain from its discussion from the reason that the object advocates of protection laws, since the late I resident al election, declared that policy to be dead—that it now deeps with its great adoesate, Heavy Clay.

Why, sir, carring the recent campaign, a Whig missionary, formerly a member of this Lody, was sent from New York city to Ohio, to inform us that unless the tarring were accessed, the country would be runned; and here, sir, on the second day of the session, his Wilg successor, elected with the asi of his vote and influence, moved a resolution to review the tarring were accessed, the country would be runned; and here is an intention on the part of the unjointy of the flues to do neither, and thereby disappoint both factions of the Way of the resolution on the part of the unjointy of the House to do neither, and thereby disappoint both factions of the New York Whige. [Laughter.]

The december and the election of the Men and out of place. The short session will not afford sufficient opportunity to mature a readjustment of the duties on imports; and, sir, we are all conscious that the responsibility rests upon the majority of this body, who are evidently disinclined to enter upon it at present. Our country was never more properous; and never did the time. That indifference was very appraced. Our country was never more properous; and never did the time

facts stand prominent upon the history of our times. We have secured to the sinve-cealers of this nation a monopoly of the cime of buying and selling human flesh.

Now, sir, with all kindness, I will ray to those alvocation in the control of the southern labor, that, while they make me chandles of the southern labor, that, while they make me chandles of the southern labor, that, while they make me chandles of the southern labor, that, while they make me chandles of the southern labor of profess his mane sympathy for the near and independent laborers of the North. While you profess his anxious solicitude for the pecuniary interest of the laborer in the cotton mail, and at the rame time make merchandles of the lone and shews, the blood and march of him who calvivaces the raw material, the people will pronounce you hypocities.

I this morning read in one of our papers an account of a saive mother, having four calibrae whom she tenderly loved. Her sonly pearing the truth of a saive decler. She vainly impored him to desirt from his purpose. But her master contracted to outer them to a saive-decler. She vainly impored him to desirt from his purpose. He prosided; and as she was her offspring about to be toru from her embrace, she fielt unable to next such reparation, and height to save her loved ones from the suffering also mercifully deprived them of life. A few days afterware, she was heroeff consigned to the gall which is manifestation of her sheetion; and the lumble curvey of the percentage of the continuence of the protection of our fellow-mortals, and at the same time profess an acadety for the perunnary interest of another portion, will not all candid men charge us with hypocrity and finachory in the same finance of the save labor by repealing the law which prohibits the law of Congress, which authorizes the domestic elave trade, that I condemn. That trail is far more barbarous than the foc eign slave trade which we very properly characterize as privacy, and punish with destal. Dening in human flesh is, in a mo

all.c. I observed that the honorable gentlemen from Penntrail.c.

I observed that the honorable gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. Josus] took occasion, while discussing the tariff, to say that the Democracy of his State were in favor of the fuglitive law: but it is semewhat remarkable that the President, in his message, makes no mention of that law. It is said, that during the last three months more fuglitives have found their way to Canada than ever previously emigrated to that province in the same space of time. They went singly, in pairs, in companies of five, of ten, and sometimes twenty or more travelled together. Scarcely a slavo-encher interposed to prevent this tide of emigration; and those who made attempts to stop them were unsuccessful. The emigrate were armed and ready for the combat. They laughed at your fugitive law, and ridiculed those who enacted and who advocate its continuance. As the President is should be also the content of the combat that it is last annual message to notice these facts, nor does be make even an effort to modify the popular odium which has pronounced those compromise measures infament, the enest the country rapidly separating into two parties; the supporters of slavery and the advocates of liberty. Ho must be conscious that these parties will soon swallow up other organizations. The free Democracy and the slave Democracy will soon claracterize our positical distinctions, and the Democrate principle of man's national right to distribute the principle of man's national right to distribute the search of the state of the state of the slave and the state of the s

the supporters of slavery and the advocates of liberty-lie must be conscious that these parties will soon swallow up other organizations. The free Democracy and the stave Democracy will soon characterize our positical distinctions, and the Democratic principle of man's national right to liberty will be vindicated and sustained; yet he remains silent on the sal ject.

And here I wish to say to the friends of liberty that our cause is advancing rapidly, and wish finner and surer pace than at any former peliod. The old political organizations have lost their moral power. The election of the great Western statesman, Thomas H. Benton, in opposition to both the Whir and Democratic parties, shows the tendency of men to think and vote agreeably to the dictates of their judgment, and not according to causes dictation, or jarty tuic. He, sir, was unconnected with all parties. He was the exponent of his own views: the people approved his sentiments, and, setting party dictation at defiance, they elected bim. Nor was the election of the distinguished philaultropist from New York, Gerrit Smith, iese a triumph of independent political thought and action. These distinguished gentiemen were connected with no political parties; but each was elected upon his own mersis.

I have not time to speak of the election to this body of the Free Democratic members, and of Whig and Democratic members elected by skid of the Free Democratic members, and of Whig and Democratic members elected by skid of the Free Democratic members, and of Whig and Democratic members elected by skid of the Free Democratic members, and of Whig and Democratic members elected by skid of the Free Democratic members, and of Whig and Democratic members elected by skid of the Free Democratic members, and of Whig and Democratic members elected by skid of the Free Democratic members, and of Whig and Democratic members elected by skid of the Free Democratic members, who have berefiched political organizations of our progress. Our principles are cherished by humbers, whi

who deal in God's image; they are withdrawing church fellowship from those pirates who deserve the gallows and haiter, rather than a seat at the communion table of Christian cluedes.

I have glanced at these facts in answer to those who have spoken before me, and for the encouragement of our friends, in order to assure them, that while Whiga and Democrata in this itail are discussing the propriety of protecting "cotton cioth" and "cut nails," the advocates of freedom have not forgotten the duty of protecting the rights of our common humanity.

But, Mr. Chalrman, my principal object in rising, was to call the attention of this body and of the country, to the first in the series of recolutions presented by the honorable chalrman of the Committee on Ways and Means, [Mr. Hostens.] It refers to our "foreign relations." The position we hold towards the governments of Spain, oreal Britain and France, is unusually important at this time. The recent publication of the correspondence between our Executive and the Spanish Ministry has excited a deep and pervading interest throughout the country.

And, six, I here this headed upon him by some present effects of the correspondence. Suffice the south of the correspondence. White publishmin to the content of the correspondence. White publishmin has no centern whatever the country and to be a not correspondence. As the representatives of the soriety of the correspondence. As the representatives of the correspondence.

White publication he had no centern whatever we have a summary to the country and to the civilized world, that for thirty years the Executive has exerted our national influence to maintain elavery in Cuba, in order that the institution and the right to the country and to the cryptical world, that for thirty years the Executive has exerted our national influence to maintain elavery in Cuba, in order that the institution and the country in the interest the country and to the communication we before us.

Both Whig and Democratic Administrations have adopted this pol

Havans, dated January 14, 1849, in which the author refers to reported in tentions of British abolitionists and the British Ministry to aid in the abolition of slavery, and in the establishment of an independent government in Cuba: he says:—"If this relicence should succeed, the influence of Britain in this quarter, it is remarked with be unlimited. With six hundred thousand in her West ludin islands skew@(it is said) strike a blose at the existence of slavery in the United States." There, sir, are the words of a man who opposed all expression, by this Government, of sympathy with oppressed Hungary; who was so strongly opposed to all intervention with the affairs of other governments in favor of liberty.

We sit, hold our own institutions by the right of low.

are the words of a man who opposed all expression, by this kovernment, of a synapsity with oppressed Hungary; who was so strongly op osed to all intervention with the affairs of other governments in favor of liberty.

We, sir, hold our own institutions by the right of revolution, which he so severely condemned. He appears to have been shocked at the idea that liberty should be enjoyed in Cuba, and avowed himself willing to prostitute the naval and military power of the United States to uphold the system of oppression in that Island which consigns to premature graves one enthing at for its whole slave population annually—a system by which eighty thousand human victius are said to be sacrificed every year to Spanish barbarity and Spanish cupicity. Sir, at this moment the Senate are engaged in eulogicing the statesman who has himself erected this monument to perpetuate his own disgrace. They, sir, are endeavoring to falsity the truth of history; to cover up those stands upon his character which no time can erase, and no effort of friends can purify. They can never separate his memory from the great errors of his life. Sir, it is right sud proper that the evil deeds of public men should be remembered, that posterity may avoid their climes, and duly estimate their moral and political worth.

Yet, sir, we were told during the recent canvass, that unless we voted for the Whig candidate, it we permitted the Democratic candidate to be elected, tubs would be annexed and shavery extended and strengthened in the United States. Plansit they was given to this argument by accretion disting shed Senator from the West, such as the such service of Cuban annexestion and fillibrate his conscious to that island. I cesire to say, very distinctly, that in my opinion, that gentleman "was before he wear services of the South, they would have told him to remain quiet that he has run his bank upon the same rock on which so many Northern statesmen have made shipwreek of their positical hopes. Other Democratic candidates of the North have

it or against it! No one has presumed to avow his own thoughts.

Now, I would say to those members, you were sent here to represent the people. Franklin Flerce was elected to carry out and execute the laws which we exacted to carry out and execute the laws which we exacted to early out and execute the laws which we exacted to early out and execute the laws. Good has given to you tide powers of thought and reflection. He has given to you judgment and conscience. It is your duty to exercise those judgments and obey your own consciences—not to want for General Flerce to tell you how to cet and what to do, nor to obtain instructions on these subjects from the incoming President, or from the members of his Cabinet. If you do this, you are not representatives of the people, but of General Flerce, who will take care to represent himself. If you no this, you will not deserve the name of freeman. No, gentiemen, you and I were commissioned to awow the popular wail of the nation; and God for but that we should wait to receive first uctions from any other human before.

recif. If you to this, you will not deserve the name of freemen. No, gentemen, you and I were commissioned to avow the popular will of the nation; and God forbits that we should wait to receive instructions from any other human being.

But, as I have remarked, to Democrat has as yet intimated the policy of the incoming administration in regard to Lube; and as the country is desirous of understanding what that policy will be, I will volunteer to speak for the President vect. (Laughter,) As my coleague in the Senate yesterday remarked, "I am a Democrat, by the gnace of Cod, free and independent;" and as I have no doubt as to the policy of General Fierce, I will give my opinion as to his course on this subject. If he be the man—the statesman—that I take him to be, he will retite ray nor do anything about d. He will leave it in slience. He will not follow the example of one of his piedecessor, who, in his imangural adduces, declared our litheto the whole of Oregon to be clear and unquestionable, and when the British hou began to growl and show his teeth, our President backed out of his position, and surrendered one half to British rule. No, General Pierce will not be likely to follow such an example. He will look thoroughly into this audject before he commits himser in regard to it.

It is certain that former administrations and a sportion of the people of the United States have long covered Cutan, man would gladly now were it flow the control of Spain, if they could do so with saiety. The objects for which they would do it, I have already adverted to. But an omniscent, all-wise Providence has thrown around the consummation of that great national erime such difficulties and embarrassments, and positive dangers, that in my opinion it will never be perpetrated.

The first and only mode in which we can hope to obtain Cuba is by peacyle, quite purchass. Suppose the Spanish Crown should consent to take \$100,000,000, as proposed by Mr. Enchanam, for the transier of Cuba to his Government, and our President should ethicat

of our northern men exercise.

Now, let those representatives who really think their enstituents to be worshy of only one-four in part of the moral and political influence to give hich those Cuban slaveholders are entitled, vote to give hich those Cuban slaveholders are entitled, vote to give hich the level of these Cuban slaves. Sir, I don't the right that level of these Cuban slaves. Sir, I don't the right to ere and disgrace the freemen of Ohio. Will my Benneratic colleages, or my Wilg colleagues, take issue with me on this point? Will either of those parties inscribe Cuban anne atton upon their banner at the next election? Yet, sir, until the people consent thus to disgrace themselves and their children in coming time, this insult to our dignity cannot be consummated. Will not such a proposition stir up agitation? But, sir, we have merely commenced upon the difficulties which surround and embarrass the puchase of Cuba. The cight hundred thousand slaves of Cuba were mostly born in Africa, and imported to that I slaind. They are desperate and have little regard for human life. For many years last the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated

ate and have little regard for human life. For many years past the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force now maintained by this government.

The annual cost of maintaining such an army in that aliand would not probably fail short of \$2,0,00.00; and the expense of civil government, including light-keeps, local legislation, pay of members of Congress, & e.e., so local legislation, pay of members of Congress, & e.e., so local legislation, pay of members of Congress, & e.e., so local legislation, pay of members of Congress, & e.e., so local legislation, pay of members of Congress, & e.e., so local legislation, pay of members of Engloydon over the revenues of the Island to hold the proposed of the results of the proposed of the results of the pay of the results of the pay of the

We cannot go to war for the conquest of Cuba. And, sir, from what we learn by the correspondence before us, as well as from other sources, Spain will not be likely to sell it to us. She has taken her position on this point, and has long maintained it. She will continue to maintain it. The old Castilian determination of purpose will guide her connects in future. I am, therefore, very clearly of opinion, that we shall not have Cuba so long as the friends of liberty continue to call public attention to the wrongs and crimes of slavery.

have Cuba so long as the friends of liberty continue to eall public attention to the wrongs and crimes of sinvery.

The polley of the Spanish Government to set the slaves of Cuba free in case of formidable invasion, forbids all hope of obtaining it by conquest. It is now well known that prior to the Loyze expedition, the overnor-deneral bad express orders, if he found it necessary to defend the island, to abolish elavery and jut arms into the hunds of the emancipated slaves. Now, sir, our fillingstering politicians will have no object in obtaining Cuba, unless they can thereby obtain it with slavery. They fight for oppression, not for freedom. With these facis before the country, we shoul have no more fillingstering expeditions. Our political fillinsters will now disappear. They will escape the garrote, but will be reserved for political suffocation.

Mr. Chairman, I speak my own opinions. No other man is responsible for what I say. I have given some attention to this subject, and have satisfied my own mind, that while the advocates of liberty shall continue their offerts for freedom these of liberty shall continue the freedom that is any. I have given some attention to this subject, and have satisfied my own mind, that while the advocates of liberty shall continue the freedom that of the continue of the subject, and have necessary of liberty and of humanity appropriate the freedom that continue the freedom that desired the proposers of the notation of the hance, under the circumstances to which I have referred, prevented the perpetration of that outrage. It is the bold, undinching agitation and maintenance of truth, by political, moral and religious efforts, that has saved us from that degradation. I find we, sir, united with the other political parties at the late election; but we have attained the position which enables us her or efforts, to command the respect of our oppo-

with the other political parties at the late election; had we then disbanded, there would have been danger of the annexation of Cuba, even at the price of war and bloodshed.

But we have attained the position which enables us by our efforts, to command the respect of our opponents; and, more especially, has our course commanded the respect of our supponents; and, more especially, has our course commanded the respect of our expenses of positive of the proper of

THE LIEUTENANT GENERALSHIP AND PARTY POLITICS.

SPEECHES OF HON. JOHN P. HALE AND OTHERS,

In the United States Senate, December 21, 1852.

In the United States Senate, December 21, 1852.

Mr. Hall.—Mr. President, I feel compelled to vote against this proposition in any shape in which it may be presented. I would have been led in which it may be presented. I would have been led it have been relie ed from stating the reasons which induce me to give that vote: but as time matter is my. I must improve it. The constitutional difficulty does not trouble me at all. I am against the original proposition, and against all amendments. It will be recollected by those who take any interest in remembering what so humble an indivioual as myself ever did in the Senate, that when a proposition was before us to render a vote of thanks to General Taylor and General Scott for the services which they per formed in the Mexican war, and to thank them for their brilliant achievements in that war, I voted against it twice. The dirst time I voted alone, in aminority of one. When the resolution was list passed, there were some members of the Senate who thoughts o differently from me on that occasion, who war out when the vote was taken, that they came in the next day and requested that the matter, by goneral consent, might be voted upon again, so that they might have the privilege of recording their names in favor of it; which being done, I had the privilege of recording my name against it the second time. I voted against it, because I acted upon the same principle as did those men of the Brillish House of Commons, who voted against thunking Brillish officers for the victories they had gained over the American colonies, when they believed that the American colonies, who were distinguished gentlemen said that they could not separate distinguished gentlemen said that they ould not separate they had gained over the American colonies, who were distinguished gentlemen said that they ould not separate they had gained over the American colonies and the right, and the Brilish officers for victories which the buttes were fought.—They had not sublety enough to distinguish between tha

the justice of the sentiment which I then pronounced, and which live years of reflection have strengthened in my mind, will be vindicated.

I believe that the real and substantial causes that we had for the war in which those brilliant victories were achieved, were threefold. The first was that Mexico was weaker than we were. The second was that she had provinces which we wanted, and she did not want to give up. And the third one was that we wanted those provinces to exhem slavery over them. Those, I believe were the sum and substance of the causes that we had for the war with Mexico. I gather the first from the state of facts which the history of this country discloses. During the administration which waged that war in which such a harvest of glory has been craped, we presented the administration which waged that war in which such a harvest of glory has been craped, we presented the administration which waged that war in which such a harvest of glory has been craped, we presented that in the property of the crime of passing and weakness. I believe that those patriots who have thandered against her, have not brought against her the unpardomable sin of not being able to defend her own rights. That government, at that time, he dipossession of territory to which the departments of this government, which spoke upon it, said our title was clear and indisputable. Great Britain had her forts, and her courts, and her armies in possession of territory to which according to the doctrine of the men who carried on the Mexican war, our title was clear and indisputable.

One would have thought that it would have been one of the first inpulses of natriotism to have vindicated.

clear and indisputable—yes, sir, clear and indisputable.

Great Britain ind her forts, and her courts, and her armies in possession of territory to which, according to the doctrine of the men who carried on the Mexican war, our title was clear and indisputable.

One would have thought that it would have been one of the first impulses of patriotism to have vindicated the title of this court of the title of this can be according to the left of the dead to the title of the court of the title of the court of the second of the court of t

The secondary's expert that I am heads the statements and the exploration of my visu-test, and the experiment of the wind the secondary and statements and the exploration of my visu-test and the experiment of t

shrown into the dish.

Sir, I owe, perhaps, an apology to the Senate for going over these matters upon this resolution; but it seemed to me that the time and the occasion were appropriate. But I come back to the point from which I started, and I end as I began, by saying that the reasons which I stated when the subject was up before, and the reasons which I have now stated, are such as operate in my mind conclusively to forbid the propriety of conferring this rank. It should be remembered that the subject has been before Congress once before, and they appear that it is not a subject with the subject and the subject in the subjec

Mr. Summe.—It passed the Senate, but failed in the-House for want of time.

Mr. Hatz.—Congress neglected to pass it; and inas-much as they neglected it when they had an opportu-nity to confer it, they refused, practically, at all events. I am not stating the philosophical and critical analysis of what she journals show; but I am taking a national

view of the thing. (Laughter.) And that view is, that the proposition was before the country and before Congress, and Congress would not agree to it. They neglected or refused to pass it for he phrases are tantamount. The opportunity is the phrases are tantamount. The opportunity is the phrases are tantamount. The opportunity is before you previous to the last Pre-idential election, and you deelhed to confer the honor. If, when Ceneral Scott's laurels were fresh upon him, and when the memory of the events was recent, and their praise was filling every tongue, you ne gleeted or refused to confer his bauble on him, what will the country say is the reason that you take it up after he has been deleared for the Presidency?

And now I will appeal to those gentlemen who thought with me, but I will say to those gentlemen who thought with Mexican war was unjust—and I believe there were some such; I believe a majority of the House of Representatives put that opinion in the shape of a resolution or amendment, that the war was unjust and unconstitutional—I ask those gentlemen who believed so then, if they do not believe so now? I ask them if the keenness of their moral perceptions has been binnted by the halo of glovy which the victooles that have been achieved, have shed over this matter? If it has, they may vote for this resolution; but if they believed what they said then, that that war was an unjustifiable one. I ask them by what code of ethies, or by what process of reasoning, they come to the conclusion that it is consistent with that opinion to confer this honor upon General Scott?

A few words more and I shall take my seat. I cannot be misunderstood or misrepre-ented in regard to the opinions which I entertain of General Scott on this occasion. When this matter was up before, I made some positive marks upon the subject, as if I did, so far as my dening the marks upon the subject, as if I did, so far as my dening the marks upon the subject, as if I did, so far as my dening the proper to adminish my private to the ho

platform.
Mr. Harz.—Will the Senator allow me a single word of explanation?

Mr. Aban—Certship;
Mr. Hala—The Senate will recollect—if what I said was printed, and I presume it was, I told the gentleman law, and any any and the state of the fuglive shread have been all the state of the stat

Strategy of the majority of the second of th

which may be conferred upon the supporters of General Pierce.

I listened to the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire with some attention, and there was but one single observation made by him which had any reference whatever to the resolution nutler consideration, and that was, that although General Scott, for his military achievements, futly deserved everthing which the resolution proposes to give him, yet that he could not consent to give it to him, and why? Because the cannot separate those achievements from the war which he believes to have been upjust and improper. Sir, that is a principle which it would be horrible to have go abroad, as being currently the sentence of the Senate of the United States.

What is the sentiment when you come to analyze it? Suppose a war is declared by the constitutional authorities of the country; the commander of your army or your Nary who meets the cenary, must be bound, secording to the Senator's theory, to inquire into the

justice of the war; and should be come toth justice of the war; and should be come tethere that it was unjust, he could not come one charge has professional drive. If the thee viole carried should be come of the company and many will be bound to inquie at whether a war is, in his opinion, has, sides he lied list on the side of he country.

Sir, I cannot believe that the Strate full has been as the list on the side of he country whether a war is, in his opinion, has, sides he list he the state of he country whether a war is, in his opinion, has, sides he will have been the list on the side of he country.

Sir, I cannot believe that the Strate full has would he has mentioned; he constitutionally decise that a soldier in a war because I am mare he can not deserve event for constitutionally decise merely for the reason that in Strategy evin in attributing the opposite of oncline that in season from Ohio who sits before me and of the control of the strategy of the cannot from Ohio who sits before me and of the are connected with their political section.

Mr. Halke—Mr. Pedicat, I am glob of a profit. I wish, though this declate will be lee profit. I wish, though this declate will be a profit. I wish, though this declate will be leen a profit. I wish, though this declate will be leen a profit. I wish, though the pay a life and will be leen a profit of the open of I would not alphaned and one I would not all he way and though the concerned bestator from Maryland, 4th First pealed once, some vez or I would not allude tion in what I concei-ual in debate, and the vote, that it was in on-from other motives ti-Senator. These

> reprobated in ves of those way, and against hen the Saus I am glad of a Senator from Go ress, and progra had some demo had some democratic prejudices, as go against this measure but my speed him that he was going wrong. That it want to drive do not us briously—the "old hunkers" all indehensely and that I find that one, comprise place as my friend from the place as my friend from the place as my friend from the place is my fri

wards. By some sense of command I have convinced the Senator from Georgia, but he has gone to the right place, and we will set up noder some there. We have made progres, and made a factor there. We have made program and more an in-right direction.

But I want to thank the Seater from Markan What I have said before was not to thank bun. I I desire now to thank bun in seriously its any all men in the United State. I am the state to give an exposition of the Whit pattern. I sir, this is the eight part of my term in the State in the state of if I have achieved that, I have does and I can, like Simon, or depart in the cast he was the case and I can, like Simon, "depart in been the great complaint brought as that while I was hete, he was William that while I was hete, he was William disguise and not very that. Now, I have the certificate of it alto from Maryland, that of all the man the very last to speak in the plaintenance of the complaintenance o

cents visit which I made to the Wei.

The honorable Stantor from Georgia linger estimates my power, both of reseasing terms being humonous. Sir, it is no sort of merit is exhibit humor is here. Fit is no sort of merit is exhibit humor is he made to first away of tance, and from the fields of inagination to comething to excite the laddenes, there is a nit. But when a man has subjects all around he has only just to put out his had not better is no great merit in it. The Season, estimates my powers altogether too hugh another field. I mave no could I should med fail. The compliment is to the rickness of the and not to the skill of the openior. (Itapia I may in gain it has much, I come best to the rail of the interest field. I mave no could I should med fail. The compliment, though he cid not me. It is not that it, the compliment is not be to the skill of the openior. (Itapia line as compliment, though he cid not me. It is not that I had come remark which was ble to the subject before us. I desire to be justified in the uttering of writtens with a way the rely forbids it, and that is to speak subject the properties of the compliment occasion. Although it is, as I tudestoda, always out of order for one perno to impendit these of another, I will say this, lat, se hurst lives of another, I will say this, lat, se hurst lives of another, I will say this, lat, se hurst live of a man the unterest of defer one perno to impendit these of man of the continuated. It hough the all these who had not not seeved. It will say this, the see the could in his had seeved.

those who have epokes the rouse her a meta asserted.

I wish I had the power to make what is so clear any plain to my own min.d., a liftle placer to rouse use cit.

I wish I had the power of making plaiple the projection that a vote of thanks to a general after a titing does include approbation of the war. The homele Sonator says that that doctrine as mostrous, of hermit Sonator says that that doctrine as mostrous, of hermit Sonator says that that doctrine as mostrous, of hermit Sonator says that that doctrine as mostrous, of hermit Sonators says that that doctrine as mostrous, of hermit Sonators says that that doctrine is mostrous, of hermit Sonators says that that doctrine is mostrous, of hermit Sonators says that that doctrine is not alleast that is not all engressed to go of the Senators from Melanda. Sir, the author of that "hornible" restanction for later than the control of the senator from Melanda. Sir, the author of that "hornible" restanction for the victories they had guided wit American colonies.

And farther than that, the honorable Senator was to know what an officer is to do when he is caloning as the senator of the senators which were under the principle way to who when the is caloning as the principle way to the

Mr. Hali.—Read my former speech, and on stilled there.

Mr. Case.—I would rather refer to you now. Tan may have been one such instance.

Mr. Hali.—There was.

Mr. Case.—I say there may have been one.

Mr. Hali.—I have here had been one is there try.

I reil you, if there had been one is the one try.

I reil you, if there had been one had done it;

would have elected him. Gentenan set shaped mistaken when they undertake to judge what they plar sentiment is by certain maniestations white nearly mannfactured, but which do not compleme. heart of the people. But I will lo

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combined with the Piano Forte, as the perfense at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sart as the Flute or Clarionette, Horn or Bascon, wither and with the other the Piano Forte acceptations the same time.

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